

Nov. 2, 1993 91A22-3-5-13

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1993

Call to ax UK dental school stirs angry clash

Hable backs using U of L

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A recommendation to close the University of Kentucky dental school prompted angry exchanges yesterday among members of a state task force charged with streamlining Kentucky higher education.

UK President Charles Wethington and state Sen. Mike Moloney, D-Lexington, reacted strongly to Cabinet Secretary Kevin Hable's statement that, "It is clear to me we need one (dental school) facility, and that Louisville needs to be the physical location."

Hable said the U of L building is the logical place to put a merged school because it can accommodate more students, and he said the UK school's faculty and responsibilities could be merged into the new school over several years.

Wethington, clearly upset, asked why they weren't discussing closing one of the state's three law schools.

"What happened to the legal-education question?" he asked.

Hable replied, "I don't know."

"How is it that you know about dentistry and engineering, and not law?" Wethington responded tartly.

Hable explained that law schools don't need lots of expensive equipment and clinical supervision and are cheaper to run than dental and engineering schools.

Wethington said, "I obviously got real concerned when I heard one school singled out for closing, out of all the professional schools."

Many studies of dental education in the state, including one last year, have concluded that Kentucky needs two dental schools, Wethington said.

Moloney — who after the meeting said he would resign from the commission — agreed with Wethington, noting that one study predicted more dentists will be needed and found that the state should maintain the capacity for up to 150 students a year — more than U of L's school can accommodate. Moloney also said dental care for Eastern Ken-

tucky can be provided best from Lexington.

U of L President Donald Swain angrily disagreed.

"The issues are clear," Swain said. "One school should be closed, and it ought to be UK. There is (more) capacity at U of L, and the patient flow necessary to sustain 100 students per class is available in Louisville."

"It's always difficult politically to close something at UK — it gets finessed."

Hable also urged UK and U of L to consider ways to improve the quality of engineering education, perhaps working to make UK a top ranked school while maintaining the U of L Speed Scientific School as a more limited engineering program for the urban area.

Swain said he doesn't believe Kentucky has the money to create a top-ranked program and would be better off improving both the UK and U of L engineering schools.

The program committee, one of two committees of the panel, agreed to consider ways to close a dental school and merge UK's school with U of L's over several years. It also asked the commission's staff to provide information about engineering schools and what would be needed to develop a nationally known engineering program in Kentucky.

At times during yesterday's meeting, officials seemed to be doing just what Gov. Brereton Jones had asked them not to do.

Jones convened the group at the Berry Hill estate in Frankfort with a call to action — and a rejection of territorialism.

"I recognize not a lot of consensus has been built," Jones told the members, who are supposed to recommend major changes in admission standards and funding methods, as well as find ways to eliminate duplicated programs, all by Dec. 21.

The governor urged the members, who include university presidents and board chairmen, as well as legislators and other officials, not to be too territorial.

"At some point, taking care of your own institutions is at the expense of higher education statewide," Jones said. "I do want you to know of my 100 percent commitment to seeing this through, knowing how controversial it will be."

Moloney, chairman of the Senate's budget committee, said in an interview after the meeting that the commission's work is being poorly managed and is doomed to failure. For that reason, he said, he planned to mail a letter of resignation to the governor yesterday afternoon.

"Once all the institutions decide to say what they really think, nothing will occur," Moloney said. And any recommendations that might come from the commission "won't be well-received by the General Assembly," he said.

He felt the commission's decisions were too strongly influenced by the staff of the Council on Higher Education, rather than by the university presidents, who he believes could develop better ideas for change.

He said that he wasn't resigning only because of his concerns about the UK dental school, but because he felt the process was a "waste of time."

Hable said yesterday afternoon that he had not yet heard about Moloney's plan to resign. But he disagreed with the senator's view of the commission's efforts.

When he called for eliminating one of the state's dental schools at the commission meeting, Hable said, "I was speaking from my experience" as a former state budget director and member of the Council on Higher Education.

The commission is dealing with important public-policy issues in an open way, and he expects it to develop an important set of recommendations, "and I feel they will get a fair and impartial hearing in the General Assembly. That's all I can ask for."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1993

UK to help rural dentists

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky College of Dentistry has been awarded a \$500,000 grant for an advanced education program for dentists in rural Kentucky, it was announced yesterday.

The three-year federal grant is from the Health Resources and Services Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services. It is one of only two awarded nationally.

The College of Dentistry will use video classrooms, new computer technology and other methods to provide education at community colleges and rural health-education centers throughout the state.

The program will allow dentists in rural areas to receive both graduate certification in advanced general dentistry and a master's degree without giving up time in practice.

Students will be enrolled in classes in January 1995.

Debate over UK dental school shut-up

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — Like an abscessed tooth, the chronic issue of closing the University of Kentucky dental school brought yelps of pain yesterday from UK's president and a state senator.

Sen. Michael R. Moloney, D-Lexington, left a meeting of the Higher Education Review Committee in disgust and later said he has resigned from the panel because it is "a waste of time."

The dental school issue also touched off a brief dispute between the presidents of UK and the University of Louisville over who has the best program.

The fireworks began soon after Gov. Brereton Jones reminded committee members he wants them to "face facts, not just find facts" and "to get the big picture on higher education."

Jones appointed the panel during the summer to cut down on duplication of services and programs at the state's eight universities and make other changes in light of increasing pressures on state revenues.

But observers have been skeptical that significant change will come about, given that the panel includes all university presidents and board chairmen among its 26 members.

Yesterday's meeting was the panel's third. And although the presidents claim a spirit of cooperation, the panel has made little progress toward putting together recommendations by its Dec. 21 deadline.

As expected, the appearance of cooperation began dissolving yesterday when push came to shove over professional schools.

State Cabinet Secretary Kevin Hable asked that a subcommittee look specifically at having one dental program at U of L.

"It is clear to me we need only one facility," said Hable, a former member of the Council on Higher Education. Some dental services, particularly for indigent patients, could be retained at UK, he said.

Hable proposed a trade-off: UK should have the "super-engineering" school in Kentucky, which would strive to become one of the top 25 engineering schools in the nation. U of L's Speed School of Engineering would remain open to serve Louisville students and businesses.

Closing a dental school has been proposed many times, and was voted down last year by the Council on Higher Education.

UK President Charles T. Wethington asked why the dental school was the only professional school singled out for closing, when there are three law schools.

Hable said law schools are not as expensive to operate as dental and medical schools, and dentists support closing a dental school.

Moloney, a longtime UK supporter, reminded the committee of last year's council vote to keep the schools open but limit dental enrollment — and of a consultant's study that supported it.

Although practicing dentists say the schools are turning out too many new dentists, Kentucky's rural areas might soon be underserved, Moloney said.

"Keep in mind the people east of Interstate 75 and the members of the General Assembly who live east of I-75," Moloney said. "We need to think about what people need, not what dentists want."

Moloney also criticized the council staff for giving the panel facts that supported closing a dental school, but not including the consultants' report.

"What we as a commission need to do is make decisions and let the council staff implement them.

"If they are going to make the decisions, then we may as well go home right now."

Moloney then snapped his briefcase shut and left the meeting.

U of L President Donald Swain said he resented an innuendo he sensed in Wethington's remarks about the quality of U of L's program and added, "The issues are clear here: One school should be closed and that is UK."

When the subcommittee finally met, the council was asked to draw up a plan for closing UK's dental school and yet meet the state's obligation to patients in Central and Eastern Kentucky. The committee will meet again Nov. 16.

Asked later about trading a dental school for a super-engineering school, Wethington said he was not in favor of it.

"I believe it is appropriate to designate UK to become one of the premier engineering schools in the country," he said, "but I would not be willing to give up our dental school in any kind of a trade-off and I clearly got the feeling that a trade-off was proposed."

Sen. Moloney resigns from panel on education to protest procedure

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — State Sen. Michael R. Moloney said last night he has sent a letter to Gov. Brereton Jones resigning from a state task force on higher education.

"I just thought it was a waste of time," said Moloney, D-Lexington. "I have other things I can be doing."

The veteran senator, and longtime chairman of the Senate Appropriations and Revenue Committee, said he disagrees with the way the Higher Education Review Committee's work is proceeding.

"The commission was asked to come up with some recommendations, but the commission

is not being asked for recommendations.

"Instead, the Council (on Higher Education) staff is developing recommendations.

"If what people want are their recommendations, then let's ask for them."

Moloney cited yesterday's discussion of closing the University of Kentucky's dental school as an example of what he meant.

He accused the council staff of "putting out certain facts in the papers they presented to us" but not including other facts, such as the findings of a consultant the council hired last year.

"I have to question where they are coming from," he said.

The council should have thought about the consequences of making recommendations "to a group who know a hell of a lot more than they do about what ought to be done in higher education," he said in reference to the university presidents.

As far as he is concerned, he said, the legislature can deal with the pending issues in higher education.

"I don't have to wait for some commission report to know what to do."

KSU staff members seek representation by union

By MARK R. CHELLGREN
Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University staff members are seeking union representation, which would be the first collective-bargaining arrangement in state government.

Representatives from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees made a pitch to the university board of regents yesterday. The board made no decision but might by January.

A spokeswoman said Gov. Brereton Jones opposes the move.

Employees who attended the board meeting said they want a union working on their behalf because they haven't been able to get proper attention to their concerns.

"People up here just want to be treated like human beings," said Nancy Brooks, an administrative secretary who has worked at KSU for five years.

"Collective bargaining gives you leverage to make changes the way you want," said Laura Cullen, the student-publication adviser and a university employee for 2½ years. "People feel like they're not important here. Morale is very low."

Cullen said employees are concerned about inequities in the way people are paid and given work assignments and benefits, such as retirement.

KSU President Mary Smith acknowledged there is unhappiness with pay scales. But she said she never had been approached by employees unhappy with general working conditions.

"They have not been voiced to me, nor to the people who report to me," Smith said. "So I'm a bit surprised at that."

Cullen said university officials ap-

peared to be keeping an open mind on unionization.

No other universities in Kentucky recognize a union for their employees. Some local-government employees in Kentucky are unionized, notably in Jefferson County and Louisville.

Rep. Ron Cyrus, who is also secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, acknowledged there is no great sentiment in the General Assembly for recognizing public-employee unions.

"It's kind of split," said Cyrus, D-Flatwoods. "It's just not been a top priority legislatively."

Jones' press secretary, Mindy Shannon Phelps, said the governor cannot support collective bargaining for KSU employees because there is no specific provision in state law authorizing it. But Phelps said Jones would sign collective-bargaining legislation if the legislature passed it.

There is some confusion about how many employees at KSU might be involved. Union spokesman Joe Lawrence said a "significant majority" of the employees on a university-compiled list of support personnel had signed requests for union representation.

But Lawrence declined to say how many employees were on the list or how many signatures there were. Lawrence said the union believes there are more employees who should be eligible.

A spokesman for the state Department of Labor also declined to provide specific numbers, though union officials referred questions to him.

University spokesman Ken Miller said he did not know what kinds of numbers were involved. "I don't know who they are," Miller said. "None of us do."

KSU support staff seeks bargaining power of union

By MARK R. CHELLGREN
Associated Press

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A spokeswoman said Gov. Brereton Jones opposes the move.

Unhappy employees who attended the board meeting want a union working on their behalf because they have not been able to get proper attention to their concerns, they said.

"People up here just want to be treated like human beings," said Nancy Brooks, an administrative secretary who has worked at Kentucky State for five years.

"Collective bargaining gives you leverage to make changes the way you want," said Laura Cullen, the adviser to student publications and a KSU employee for 2½ years. "People feel like they're not important here. Morale is very low."

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1993

Cumberland ready to help

It is time to applaud and congratulate the Kentucky legislature for the bold new direction charted three years ago for the education of the young people of the commonwealth through the Kentucky Education Reform Act. The people of the commonwealth are seeing the results of our first steps and those results are certainly worthwhile. While the journey is far from over and the path a little dark in some areas, it obviously is a journey that had to be undertaken.

We at Cumberland College are proud that two of the major forces in this new direction attended our institution. They are Gov. Bert Combs, who gave the commonwealth the tools and vision to provide for equality of educational opportunity for all the young people of Kentucky regardless of the area or circumstance in which they find themselves, and Roger Noe, who in his role as a legislative leader played a significant part in developing a process to begin to make that vision a reality.

We at Cumberland College are committed to assisting in the application of KERA in our service area and wherever we have influence. The members of our faculty have been and continue to be deeply involved with area schools. They are serving as resource persons on the six KERA Learning Goals and the 75 Learner Outcomes. In fact, KERA has found its way into our curriculum, from modeling collaborative teaching, using thematic units, and technologically based writing as a major component of our General Education program.

We, like KERA, have a long way to go, but Cumberland is proud to have joined the journey. We pledge ourselves to be the best partners possible in continuing this important and worthwhile effort. We can do no less for the young people of the commonwealth and the memory of Bert Combs.

JIM TAYLOR
PRESIDENT, CUMBERLAND COLLEGE
WILLIAMSBURG

Nov. 3, 1993 9/A22-3-5-12

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1993

UK dean stands up for dental school

Jones says Hable's suggestion of closing college was meant to prod committee

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

The dean of the University of Kentucky's dental school yesterday defended his program against the suggestion that it be closed, while his counterpart at the University of Louisville said he would not favor closing either school.

"We have strengths and they have strengths," said Roland Hutchinson, dean of U of L's dental school. "I don't have any problem with having two dental schools in Kentucky."

The issue of closing a dental school surfaced again Monday for at least the third time since the mid-1980s, brought up this time by a member of the Higher Education Review Committee.

Previous efforts have been made to close one of the two schools, the most recent in 1992 by Kentucky dentists who were primarily concerned about what they viewed as an oversupply of dentists in the state.

In suggesting that the committee get down to the nitty-gritty, Cabinet Secretary Kevin Hable on Monday asked that a subcommittee consider having one dental school. "It is clear to me we need one facility, and that Louisville needs to be the physical location," he said.

His comments set off angry exchanges and comments from UK President Charles Wethington and state Sen. Michael R. Moloney, who defended UK's program. Moloney, D-Lexington, later resigned from the committee.

Gov. Brereton Jones was asked yesterday whether he supports Hable's suggestion that the UK dental school be closed.

Through Jones' press secretary, Mindy Shannon Phelps, Jones and Hable said Hable was merely trying to prod the committee to get on with its work and was not specifically recommending that UK's dental school be closed.

Hable's suggestion that the dental school be at U of L was his personal opinion, not a recommendation, Phelps said. It was made in the context of having the committee

look at all professional schools in the state and try to eliminate program duplication, she said.

The dental school debate is a familiar one in Kentucky and has gone on for more than a decade.

"When you look at all the facts — the dollars spent and the number of students — we only need one dental school," Dr. James Greer, a Lexington dentist involved in last year's debate, said yesterday. "It is time to look at it logically."

But to date, the debate has always ended with the same recommendation: to leave both schools open but limit the number of entering students.

That number has consistently fallen since 1981, when 146 were enrolled, to 111 in 1983; 100 in 1984; 90 in 1985; and 80 in 1992.

Those who favor closing one dental school think it is a logical solution to what seems a simple problem, said Dr. David Nash, dean of UK's dental school. But "it is actually very, very complicated."

"There is very little to be gained by closing a dental school and very much to be lost."

Closing one school would not save much in terms of the \$14 million in state money that supports the two dental schools, he said. And it could leave many patients in Central and Eastern Kentucky who cannot be treated elsewhere without dental care.

Part of the argument for closing UK's dental school rather than U of L's has been that UK's facility and patient pool are not large enough to handle the task of educating all dental students in Kentucky.

"Their obvious weakness is the size of their facility," Hutchinson said. "They cannot train 100 dentists a year without building a new building."

"And dental schools are very dependent on having large numbers of patients. Metro Louisville has a population of 1 million, while Lexington has about 300,000."

U of L's dental school is also newer and more modern, Hutchinson said.

But Nash said UK has one of the largest patient-care operations in the United States.

"Last year our college treated 25,000 different Kentuckians who made over 100,000 visits."

UK is in the process of renovating the 207 cubicles used to provide dental care and will have remodeled 54 percent of them by Jan. 15. "We will then have a state-of-the-art facility," he said.

UK also treats all HIV-positive patients in Central and Eastern Kentucky, as well as those with other special medical problems such as cancer or diabetes.

Hutchinson said U of L's other strengths include having a larger selection of graduate dentistry programs than UK and a dental hygiene program.

Still, he said, he doesn't particularly favor closing UK's dental program.

"I don't think either of us is out to close the other one, but if the state decides to close one school, we obviously think we have the best school."

Campbellsville charting course of expansion

College facts

- Founded in 1906 by the Russell Creek Baptist Association.
- Private, four-year, co-educational college with strong liberal arts component.
- The 50-acre campus is half a mile from downtown Campbellsville (population 10,500).
- Enrollment: 1,163.
- Student-faculty ratio of 15-1.

BY DAVID LAVENDER
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

CAMPBELLSVILLE — Campbellsville College sits on the fringe of the Bluegrass where a "Congested Area" sign usually means more than two houses are around the next bend.

It seems like the last place that college degrees would be the main crop.

But look closer. Smell a bulldozer spewing diesel fuel in the fall air. Stroll the 50-acre campus. See the flags of our nation, the commonwealth and the strawberry fluttering in the wind — and you realize something is going on here.

Some say that what's going on at this small, Baptist college is Kenneth and Shirley Winters.

Winters, president of the college, and his wife, a retired kindergarten teacher who is fascinated with the strawberry and its depiction, came to Campbellsville in 1988.

They did not see much. The campus included three boarded-up buildings and an enrollment that had stagnated at the 600 level.

But what the Wintenses saw was a challenge.

"Maybe it's corny, maybe it's not, but I think it's where we were supposed to be," said Kenneth Winters, who spent 23 years at Murray State University. "It wouldn't have been on my mind so heavily to come back if there wasn't something here."

A way of life

After six years at Campbellsville, the couple's devotion to family and community seems to have permeated the campus.

"Doctor Winters and the vision he has for Campbellsville College has had the greatest impact on overall campus life," said Trent Argo, director of admissions. "Once the administration had a vision, things have taken off."

"I have faculty members that will call students at home, write them letters, go by and visit them. A few years ago, we didn't have that."

Winters said his plan is simple. Reward people for doing well, provide students new adventures and, most important, put students first.

"Our philosophy is we have no other reason for being here other than those students," Winters said. "I think they believe that now."

And why shouldn't they.

Since 1988:

■ Enrollment has risen 73 percent, topping 1,000 in 1991 and peaking this year at 1,163 students.

■ A 65-member marching band and football, women's volleyball, cross-country, soccer and swimming have been added.

■ The alumni donor base has grown from 3 percent to 20 percent.

■ A master's degree in education curriculum and instruction has been introduced.

■ Construction workers on campus aren't there to board up old buildings but to work on construction projects like the \$110,000 courtyard project that is scheduled to be completed by Christmas.

Assembling the team

Like the efforts Winters put into catching the trophy largemouth bass, northern pike and walleye that hang on his wall, Winters and his wife have worked hard to reel in their college family.

One of the Winters' catches was David Gray, vice president of development, who came to Campbellsville in May 1992 from Southern University in Charleston, S.C.

When Gray, a minister for 32 years, began at Campbellsville, there was no alumni director, and alumni donations were at 3 percent. After a year's work, the donor base is at 20 percent and climbing.

Even more telling is that 100 percent of faculty and staff have pledged to contribute a combined \$250,055 to the school's Vision 2000 campaign, which is projected to raise \$5.3 million for the school.

On the chalk dust and eraser side of administration, the school caught a prize in Jim Howard, chairman of Campbellsville's division of education.

Howard, who founded the Governor's Scholars Program of Kentucky, was called in to oversee Campbellsville's masters of education program.

Robert Clark, academic dean, said Campbellsville's commitment to education is the real improvement.

"Faculty is the heart of it,"

Clark said. "We can have hundreds of new buildings, but it's the teacher-student relationships that count. Once they close that door, it's what happens, where learning occurs."

One of the younger staff members is Argo, who came to Campbellsville in 1983 from Strategic Air Command Headquarters in Omaha, Neb., where he had spent six years as a military police officer.

He, too, is caught up in the Campbellsville spirit.

"I don't remember a time in my life when I've enjoyed coming to work as now," Argo said. "Drives my wife crazy. Everywhere I go I'm Campbellsville College."

One reason for such enthusiasm is that newcomers are welcomed warmly and quickly become part of the Campbellsville College family.

Marc Whitt, who came to Campbellsville from Georgetown College in December to head the public relations and marketing department, got a typical Winters reception.

"One of the first things we were greeted with was Mrs. Winters comes to the front door . . . she brings a loaf of bread she had just baked and strawberry butter for us, and we couldn't believe it."

Whitt said Shirley Winters has become like a grandmother to his 3-year-old daughter.

"I've have told many people that are connected with this college, 'thank you for adopting me,'" Whitt said. "Whether you were a graduate here or whether you were brought in the leadership of this campus, you do get adopted."

Shirley Winters, who bakes loaves of bread to give to others each week, is "about as busy as you can get without being on the payroll," her husband said.

The Campbellsville College spirit has spread from the basketball arena, where the baseball team shows its support by jumping down to the floor and doing pushups for each 3-point basket, to the community, where people like Ponderosa restaurant manager Jim Horton prepare for the overflow crowds on weekends when sports events are going on at the college.

"Business increases somewhere in the neighborhood of 15 percent," Horton said. Game crowds are "something very predictable that we can plan for."

The Ponderosa, which opened April 7, employs Campbellsville students.

"It's a very positive impression we get business-wise and life-wise," said Horton, who moved to Taylor County from Louisville two years ago. "The growth of the town and the college complement each other. One is good for the other."

The school pumps \$37 million into the local economy, but Campbellsville Mayor Robert L. Miller, a 1948 graduate of the college, sees beyond the dollar signs.

"Its culture and economic impact on our community is beyond measure," he said. "Campbellsville College provided me not only with an excellent education but with strong morals and Christian values, which have sustained me throughout my life."

To Ken Winters, "It all boils down to whether or not you care about students and whether your students perceive you as honest in the way you feel about them."

How does he think the brethren who started the Baptist school in 1906 would react to the college's success?

"I think there would be lots of 'Hallelujah Choruses.'"

The strawberry connection

According to a Campbellsville College brochure, "the strawberry represents the close-knit 'family' environment we enjoy here at Campbellsville College. You'll see the strawberry around campus and in much of our College litera-

It is used, in great part, to honor the First Lady of Campbellsville College, Mrs. Shirley Winters, who frequently uses fresh strawberries picked nearby for homemade recipes. The baked goods Mrs. Winters prepares can often be found in faculty and administrative offices, and residence hall lobbies."

UK's phone registration 'finicky' on first day

BY ROBERT H. CAMPBELL
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

The first day of the University of Kentucky's class registration by telephone has received mixed reviews.

The convenience of registering for classes over the phone from the comfort of one's apartment or dormitory room has been tempered by busy signals, long pauses between steps and an occasional period when the system was completely inoperative, said Randall Dahl, UK's registrar.

"It's the first day and the system has been finicky," Dahl said.

A common complaint from students has been the length of time between steps in the process, Dahl said. In some cases, there is a 20- to 30-second wait before the computer gives the next instruction.

"I think a little patience will help," Dahl said.

Phillip Hauling, 20, said it took him about 40 minutes to register for 16 credit hours. The most frustrating element in the process were the

long pauses.

"I like the old way (of registering) using paper and pencils," said Hauling, a junior majoring in agricultural engineering.

The system is designed to handle up to 48 callers simultaneously. Students are predetermined for phone registration according to their class standing and the last digit in their Social Security number, Dahl said. Once selected, the student has up to three days to register.

About 4,400 students have been

selected to register between yesterday and Thursday, said Dahl.

By Tuesday afternoon, nearly 900 students had registered by phone. At this point, Dahl said, it is difficult to gauge how students are reacting to phone registration.

"We don't get any calls from people saying, 'Hey, it worked really well,'" he said.

Students can register from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday through Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays. Phone registration will be available until Nov. 18.

"I like the old way (of registering) using paper and pencils."

PHILIP
HAULING
UK junior

Reaching beyond the campus

Last year, Campbellsville College contributed \$37 million to the local economy, but the school's employees and students make other contributions to the community, too.

■ Campbellsville College offers extension classes at the Fruit of the Loom plant in Campbellsville, Marion County High School and Marion Adjustment Center.

■ Nearly all of the college's administrators are involved in community organizations such as the Lion's Club, Rotary Club and Kiwanis.

■ Many faculty and staff members are leaders, musicians, deacons and Sunday school teachers in local churches.

■ At election time, TV-4, an on-campus, low-power station — which broadcasts around the clock seven days a week, — airs a political forum in which members of the Taylor County media interview candidates.

■ David Gray, vice president for development, leads seminars for senior citizens on wills and estate planning. Gray hopes to expand this program to provide a simple will service for alumni.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1993

OTHER VOICES

A season of serious issues

Practice for this college basketball season was allowed to begin after midnight Friday. Many schools heavily promote the event. It's a warm-up for the hype that builds until March's national championship tournament, a bonanza of TV and ticket revenue.

Now college basketball's commercial success is calling attention to its problems. Among them is the age-old tension between academics and athletics. A related concern is racial polarization.

Both problems were painfully evident last week. As the National Association of Basketball Coaches met in Charlotte, N.C., black coaches were meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus. Their concern: that NCAA plans to raise academic standards and reduce the number of basketball scholarships

will affect black athletes "disproportionately."

The black coaches' concerns are understandable — but so are the NCAA's. Cost controls are needed, especially if colleges are to fund women's sports equitably. Also needed: higher academic standards.

From high-school to college to the pros, athletes face steep odds. The majority will need a solid academics and vocational skills to sustain them because sports won't.

These issues deserve a hearing — not from Congress, but from all of the coaches, athletic directors, and university presidents who together run intercollegiate sports.

This editorial is from The Miami Herald. Guest opinions do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the Herald-Leader.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1993

Jones doesn't oppose unionizing at KSU

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Brereton Jones is not opposed to efforts to organize a union at Kentucky State University, a spokeswoman said yesterday.

The position was a reversal of a statement on Monday, but press secretary Mindy Shannon Phelps

said she had been given some incorrect legal research when the question arose Monday.

Phelps said a law specifically authorizes universities to recognize bargaining agents for employees.

On Monday, "we didn't think the law allowed it," Phelps said yesterday.

Some employees at KSU say they

want a union because they haven't been able to get proper attention to their concerns. The university's board of regents could decide on the issue by January.

State law forbids unions for employees of central state government. Phelps said Jones would sign legislation to lift that ban, but would not actively support such legislation.

Nov. 4, 1993 91A22-3-5-11

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1993

Students protest tuition increase

BY ERIC GREGORY

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Chilly temperatures kept turnouts low yesterday as students and faculty members at the eight state-supported universities rallied to protest proposed tuition increases.

At the University of Kentucky, about 150 people turned out for the event in front of the Administration Building. There were no placards or signs, as most people kept their hands in their pockets to keep warm.

"We were expecting at least 1,000 students," said Lance Dowdy, president of UK's Student Government Association. "Still, I think we got the message across, and showed that we aren't going to back down."

The rally was scheduled to last two hours, but instead it lasted about 30 minutes.

Sen. Tom Buford, R-Nicholasville, got the most cheers as he challenged fellow legislators to find ways to finance higher education and not "fool around" with things like casino gambling.

He then tossed blue and white balls to the crowd and urged them to get involved in fighting tuition increases. "Without your help, as I throw these balls out, so goes the dollars of the education of Kentucky," he said.

Dan Fulks, chairman of UK's Faculty Senate, said the higher tuition rates should mean an increase in the quality of education. "We must see to it that our students get what they pay for," he said.

He also challenged legislators to put a high priority on education. "If you think education is expensive," he said, "then you ought to try ignorance. . . ."

"It's time for the taxpayers of Kentucky to realize that higher education means more than bowl games and Final Fours," said Fulks, a professor in the College of Business and Economics.

Greg Watkins, a UK student senator for the business and economics college, said the state is not fulfilling its obligation of funding universities 100 percent.

"The state has never achieved full funding," he said.

"Students at the University of Kentucky have more than fulfilled their obligation by paying the tuition increases."

"We must show (legislators) that the students of the commonwealth have fulfilled their obligation as a partner, and it's about time the state did the same."

Meanwhile, Morehead State University students staged a mock funeral yesterday, saying tuition increases will be the death of college students.

Student Government Association President Bryan Carlier said the protest was intended to show the council that students are concerned about their future and will not accept an increase without a fight.

About 1,000 University of Louisville students signed a banner in protest of tuition increases.

"The major problem is that quality of our universities is going down and the prices are going up,"

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1993

Council to make tuition decision Monday

The Council on Higher Education is expected to set 1994-95 tuition rates Monday.

If the council decides to go with rates allowed under a formula it has used since 1982-83, tuition would go up by:

■ 5.3 percent at Eastern Kentucky, Kentucky State, Morehead State, Murray State, Northern Kentucky and Western Kentucky universities.

■ 11.2 percent at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

■ 14.3 percent at 13 community colleges. The exception is Lexington Community College, where tuition is higher than the rest and has been frozen at \$810 a semester until the rates at other the community colleges catch up.

The council's research staff is expected to recommend approval of

said Christy Ames, president of the U of L Student Government Association.

In Richmond, Eastern Kentucky University students heard from marijuana-legalization advocate and former gubernatorial candidate Gatewood Galbraith.

Galbraith spoke to the students for about 40 minutes, mostly on what he contends are the benefits of legalizing the drug. Galbraith, a Lexington lawyer, said that if the state legalized marijuana, it would save money on prisons that could be spent on higher education.

About 30 students rallied at Northern Kentucky University in Highland Heights and more than 1,000 Murray State University students turned out to sign petitions opposing any tuition increases.

■ ■ ■

The Associated Press contributed to this article.

those increases but has also prepared three other options, according to a council report.

They are:

■ Put a moratorium on tuition increases in 1994-95.

■ Limit annual tuition increases to a maximum of 10 percent, which would reduce the financial load for students at UK, U of L and the community colleges.

■ Approve the rates called for by the formula, but tie them to more money for student grants under the College Access Program.

The Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority is asking the General Assembly for an additional \$6.4 million over the 1994-96 biennium for the grants.

This would mean the number of students receiving the grants would not decrease.

— Dottie Bean

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1993

Jones not opposed to union at KSU: Gov. Brereton Jones is not opposed to union organizing efforts at Kentucky State University, a spokeswoman said Tuesday.

The position was a reversal of a statement Monday, but press secretary Mindy Shannon Phelps said she had been given some incorrect legal research.

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Nov. 8, 1993 91A22-3-5-10

MSU Clip Sheet

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INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1993

A tribute to a healer

Play honors Morehead doctor, longtime nurse associate

BY KEVIN NANCE

HERALD-LEADER ARTS WRITER

MOREHEAD — When Shirley Gish needed a physician in Morehead, a friend suggested Dr. Claire Louise Caudill.

"I'd let her cut my head off," the friend said — which for Gish, a playwright and professor at Morehead State University, was endorsement enough. She arrived at the doctor's office for an appointment and the rest was history.

"The first time I laid eyes on her," Gish said, "it popped in my head: I want to do a one-woman show on this woman."

So began *Me 'n Susie*, which Gish wrote and will perform Friday at MSU's Button Auditorium. The play, based largely on extensive interviews with Caudill and her longtime nurse associate and friend, Susie Halbleib, tells the story of their struggle to improve health care in the region.

If you go Gish focuses on the pair's devotion to women's health issues, which led them to push for better prenatal care and, later, launch a successful crusade to establish what is now Morehead's St. Claire Medical Center.

Along the way, Caudill and Halbleib — now 81 and 66, respectively, and still practicing medicine — battled disease, poverty and prejudice.

Above all, *Me 'n Susie* is an affectionate portrait of Caudill, a Rowan County native whose tenacity, attentiveness and personal warmth have made her a local institution.

"She's a healer in the old-fashioned sense," said MSU theater professor Travis Lockhart, who is directing the play. "She touches people, literally."

"Her style of healing is treating the whole person, not just the disease. She's interested in you — not just in where it hurts."

Gish agreed.

"Just being around her makes you feel good," she said. "One of the nurses in town said, 'When Louise talks to you, you will never believe that she has another thought in your head except you.' She listens

and listens and listens. I think some people go to her just to talk."

Caudill, who will be in the audience Friday, is a bit uncomfortable about receiving so much attention.

"It's sort of different to listen to somebody talk about your life," she said. "I think it's embarrassing. It's pleasant. It's disturbing. It's almost any word you can think of."

Saint Claire

The project was a natural for Gish, who has written several other one- and two-person plays, often concentrating on women.

She began in the summer of 1992 by interviewing Caudill and Halbleib. "But Louise is so modest, she doesn't really think she's done anything all that wonderful," Gish said. "A lot of things I had to find out from other people, mostly people who knew them."

Slowly, the story took shape. Caudill earned her medical degree from the University of Louisville in 1947, a time when women doctors were rare. Instead of starting a practice in a larger city, she chose to return to Rowan County, where physicians were in short supply.

With Halbleib, a nurse she met at the Oneida Maternity Center in Clay County, Caudill began practicing medicine in Morehead in 1948.

Though a general practitioner, she became known for her work in obstetrics. By 1982, when she stopped delivering babies, Caudill had brought about 8,000 children into the world, about 2,000 of them in homes.

"She went out in the hills to deliver babies and discovered that the women didn't have medical care at all," Gish said. "Most of the time they'd never seen a doctor until it was time to have the baby, then they'd run to town and get some help. Louise wanted prenatal care for women. She wanted better diets for young girls so that they would have healthy children. She wanted a place where people could come when they needed help."

To that end, Caudill and Halbleib established a clinic and later began searching for ways to create a hospital in a town where the nearest medical center was a two-hour drive away.

"One Saturday, they just started going through town knocking on doors, asking for money for the hospital," Gish said. When the Catholic Church took an interest in providing money for the project

early on, anti-Catholic prejudice surfaced.

"It was the early '60s and all around the country people were saying, 'Kennedy's a Catholic; the pope's going to run the country,'" Gish said. "When the sisters came here, they were still wearing full habit. When they went into grocery stores, someone would be assigned to follow them because they'd figure they were hiding cans under their robes."

The anti-Catholic feeling subsided, and the hospital was named after both Caudill and a saint who was a nurse.

Though beloved in the community, Caudill herself is no saint. In *Me 'n Susie*, she comes off as earthy, tough, a bit impatient. She smoked heavily and has a weakness for jewelry. She was an avid tennis player and boasted a mean serve.

"She'll use incredibly big, complex words, and then she'll turn around and say something like, 'I wanted to skedaddle,'" Gish said. "She doesn't act like a saint at all. She's apt to just come and whack you on the back and say, 'How the hell are you?'"

'Be well'

Working from more than 500 pages of interviews, Gish wrote the script while on a fellowship at the Helene Wurlitzer Foundation in Taos, N.M. Caudill and Halbleib traveled to New Mexico to read it.

"Louise's comment was typical for her," Gish said. "She said, 'Shirley, I don't know how you could do so much with so little.' I think she's a little uncomfortable getting so much attention."

True to life, the doctor deflects attention from herself and applauds the play's inclusion of Halbleib, who has been the proverbial wind beneath Caudill's wings.

"She could never get the credit she deserves," Caudill said. "I may talk a lot, but Susie works a lot. She still works harder than I do."

Gish agreed, remembering that during her first visit to Caudill's office, she refused to have a medical test that the doctor had ordered.

"Susie leaned down to me and said, 'Now, Shirley, we just want you to be well.' That statement

'We just want everyone to be well' became a refrain in the play, because I think that's all they wanted. They didn't want awards or prizes. They wanted everyone to be well."

A special pre-performance dinner will benefit the MSU theater department. Tickets are \$50. Call (606) 783-2374.

Lucille Little has family tie to play

It's a sure thing that one of the front-row seats for the play *Me 'n Susie* will be occupied by Lucille Caudill Little of Lexington, who has been spreading financial help to



SUE WAHLGREN

CONTRIBUTING
COLUMNIST

worthy causes in Central Kentucky.

The play will be performed Friday at Morehead State University's Button Auditorium. (See article, Page K1).

Mrs. Little and Dr. Claire Louise Caudill — the Morehead physician the play is about —

are sisters.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.
■ SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1993

Help on way for UK registration: University of Kentucky students continue to face difficulties registering for classes over the phone. But relief is in sight. Officials are falling back on the old-fashioned way of registering: waiting in line for a computer terminal and a registration operator.

UK Registrar Randall Dahl said the terminals have been set up to supplement the new telephone registration system.

With the extended telephone registration hours and computer terminals set up in the Funkhouser administration building and other colleges, officials do not think they will have to extend registration beyond the Nov. 18 deadline.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Friday, November 5, 1993

MSU symposium studies women, leadership roles

By JIM ROBINSON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — More than 200 people are gathering on Morehead State University's campus this weekend to talk about how women can gain influence and leadership roles in the coming century.

In its third year, the three-day Wilma E. Grote Symposium for the Advancement of Women is offering 34 academic presentations on the topic of women's leadership roles, said symposium chair Sharon Jackson. The symposium ends Saturday.

"There had not been a collective group that had gotten together in the past to sit down and discuss and generate ideas concerning women's issues and needs and problems in eastern Kentucky," Jackson said. "And we know that there are a lot of women in this area who have a voice, who have concerns, who have interest in women's issues, and so a group of volunteers on Morehead's campus decided to originate a two-fold effort."

One of the goals was to establish a minor in women's studies at MSU, which the board of regents approved this year.

The second was to host the symposium.

"We wanted to be about to bring forward these issues and share them with eastern Kentucky and offer this experience to students on campus and to the community," Jackson said.

The keynote speaker at a dinner tonight at 6:30 will be Patricia Hill Collins, an associate professor in the department of Afro-American studies and sociology at the University of Cincinnati.

Collins' presentation is entitled, "Building Unity from Diversity: Challenges of Leadership in Changing Times."

The 34 presentations were chosen from more than 50 submitted from academics in 18 states and two foreign countries, Jackson said.

Registration began Thursday and continued this morning.

The topics range from "How to Make Big Bucks in a Man's World" to Janet Reno, the U.S. attorney general.

Last year, the symposium's theme was families. The first year, the theme was women, technology and ethics.

Next year's topic will be women's ways of knowing, learning and communicating.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Thursday, November 4, 1993

Tuition targeted by students

Simultaneous events rap proposed hike

By JIM ROBINSON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Students at Morehead State University said they may be a dying breed if a proposed tuition hike is approved next week.

At a noontime rally on MSU's campus Wednesday, students had a mock funeral, complete with a wooden casket and a mannequin of a college student.

Bryan Carlier, MSU's Student Government Association president and the stu-

dent representative on the board of regents, said students are protesting the increase because "the burden of the cost of college is being shifted to students."

The MSU protest was one of eight conducted simultaneously at the eight state universities.

The student government presidents from the eight schools plan to attend the Nov. 8 meeting of the state Council on Higher Education to protest the proposed hike.

Michael Cain, a 20-year-old

freshman from Maysville, said he's unhappy about the increase.

"I came to this school for two reasons," he said. "One was the student-teacher ratio was good. The other was that of the four colleges I looked at, this one was the cheapest."

Cain, a business major, said if the council approves the increase, it may affect his decision about whether to return to college.

The council, which last year began considering tu-

ition increases every year instead of every two years, increased tuition for this school year from \$670 to \$750 a semester for in-state undergraduates. The proposed 5.3 percent increase would raise tuition to \$790 a semester next year.

Out-of-state tuition for MSU students also would increase if the proposal is passed, from \$2,250 to \$2,370 a semester.

Carlier said he hoped to collect 4,000 signatures to give to the Council on Higher Education Nov. 8 to protest the proposed hike. He said students had gathered about 3,000 midway through the two-hour protest Wednesday.

John Phillely, MSU's executive vice president for academic affairs, said the universities would prefer to see the state reverse its recent trend of cutting money to higher education.

UK students say phone registration not working right

By ERNEST JASMIN

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

University of Kentucky students would like to reach out and touch someone — preferably someone who can get them the classes they need.

This semester UK had abandoned long lines and computer terminals previously associated with student registration. Students are expected to register over the phone with a computerized voice guiding them through the process.

If they are lucky.

Some students complain that the new system, which uses 48 phone lines to answer thousands of calls daily, is not efficient enough.

They say that the phone lines are busy most of the time and that it takes longer to register because of 30-second pauses between each computerized response.

UK Registrar Randall Dahl acknowledged the registration system has had more problems than UK anticipated. To cope, university officials decided late yesterday to expand the hours for phone registration by almost half, to 107 hours a week.

"That is the maximum we will be able to do," he said.

Employees are also being pulled from other jobs to sit at computer terminals across campus and help students who want to return to the old way of registering, Dahl said.

Human Studies major Ali Amoli, 19, said it takes an average of 40 minutes to register, and the problem is worsened because some students make mistakes and have to repeat the process to correct them.

"(Problems occur) not because of the size of the university but because of how they're carrying it out," Amoli said.

About 3,700 students had registered between Tuesday and yesterday afternoon, or about half of the seniors who were supposed to be registering this week, Dahl said. Registration continues through Nov. 18.

University of Louisville registrar Kathy Otto said Louisville has had few problems with phone registration since it was fully enacted this fall.

Louisville's system also uses 48 phone lines, which took 57,000 calls this fall. A survey of students said the average call lasted between 10 and 20 minutes, Otto said.

The order of phone registration at UK is based on students' classifications and the last digit of their social security numbers. Once a student is selected to register, he or she has three days to do so.

Expanded hours for UK registration are 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 8 a.m. until midnight Saturday and Sunday.

■ ■ ■

Education writer Dottie Bean contributed to this report.

Hispanic college enrollment increases

By CAROLE FELDMAN
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Like many Hispanic students, Magda Alarcon had to drop out of college when her money ran out. But at 28, she is back in school, one of a steadily growing number of Hispanics in U.S. colleges and universities.

Hispanic enrollment in higher education grew 84 percent in the past decade, from 472,000 in 1980 to 867,000 in 1991. But it's still the lowest among all minority groups, the American Council on Education said in a report being issued today.

In 1990, 28 percent of Hispanics 25 and older had attended college, and 6 percent had received degrees, the report said. Among non-Hispanic minorities, 47 percent had some college education and 14 percent graduated.

The report said the gains recorded by Hispanics are "disproportionately low compared to the sharp increases in their overall population growth." The 1990 Census counted nearly 22.4 million Hispanics, and they are expected to surpass blacks as the largest minority group in the United States by 2020.

"Historically Hispanic students have not had the kinds of opportu-

nities more traditional college students have had in terms of their pre-college preparation," said Diana Natalicio, president of the University of Texas-El Paso. "The challenges they face as working-class people often require that they discontinue their education."

The report found that in 1991, Hispanics, at 51 percent, had the lowest level of high school completion among all races and ethnic groups. The overall high school graduation rate in the United States was 79 percent in 1991.

Alarcon began college right after graduation from high school in 1983. But when her financial aid ran out, she was forced to quit. Her parents were unable to help out.

"Either you eat or you go to school," she said.

Alarcon returned to the University of Texas-El Paso in 1989, balancing work and studies. Two years ago, she said, "I was at the end of my rope. I couldn't get financial aid." She said school officials pushed her to apply for a scholarship, which she won.

Now she is looking toward a spring 1995 graduation with a degree in social work and further studies toward a doctorate.

The fact that it will take her so long to get her degree is not unusual. The study found that more than half of all Hispanic students fail to earn a bachelor's degree in six years.

"They cannot complete a degree at the same rate or at the same pace as more privileged students can because they are employed not only to support their education but also to support their families," Natalicio said.

Another botched reform

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1993

THE FAILURE of leadership that has marked Gov. Brereton Jones' efforts to produce health care reform seems doomed to extend into other areas. These days, the scariest thing a public policy advocate can hear is a claim by Gov. Jones that he is giving them a "100 percent commitment."

Just consider the reports from those who were present during the Ambush at Berry Hill.

Gov. Jones called a meeting there of his task force on streamlining public higher education. During that session his Cabinet Secretary, Kevin Hable, unloaded in the direction of Charles Wethington, president of the University of Kentucky. Kid Hable allowed as how it was time to close down the UK dental school and do the educating of Kentucky's dentists in Louisville.

Not surprisingly, University of Louisville President Donald Swain moseyed right into the fight, firing in defense of The Kid's position.

Mr. Hable did nobody any good by unexpectedly provoking an open exchange of this kind between the presidents of these two crucially important institutions. It was a disservice to Dr. Wethington and Dr. Swain. It did not further the cause of rationalizing the public higher education system.

And it was politically inept. Among other things, it provoked state Sen. Mike Moloney to suggest that the Governor spend time

hand (the 1994-96 budget, and the financial demands of the educational reform program) and less time announcing new enthusiasms to which he is "100 percent committed," such as streamlining higher education, passing gun control legislation, making government more efficient or privatizing government services.

The aggrieved Sen. Moloney is not just any member of the legislature. He is chairman of the budget committee, and one of the most respected and formidable members of the Senate. Did you see the movie "Blazing Saddles"? Do you remember Mongo? In the Senate, Sen. Moloney is Mongo.

Nobody questions Gov. Jones' devotion to these causes. What is at issue is his political skill. Did he send Kid Hable out to shoot Mongo? If he didn't know what was about to come down, why didn't he?

This is not the first example of failed leadership. The Governor was feckless as he tried to rescue his health care reform plan from the resistance of a beleaguered, reluctant General Assembly. He charged into that fray without adequately scouting the site. He flourished and fumed. He made too many people mad. He confused too many others. He didn't have the right people in his posse. And health care reform is still somewhere out there on the horizon, awaiting passage. The Ambush at Berry Hill suggests that higher education reform, too, may lan-

State teachers tell panel not to change tenure system

BY LUCY MAY

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — Teachers from across the state gathered last night to send a strong message to a panel discussing changes in how they get tenure: Back off.

Teachers told the Governor's Task Force on Teacher Preparation during a public hearing that they are already struggling to carry out the massive changes called for in the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act.

They said they are angry that schools haven't gotten all the money they were promised.

And they warned that if the tenure system is changed so it is based on reviews by their peers, teachers will be watching their backs instead of cooperating and concentrating on the classroom.

Although most of the speakers during the two-hour hearing talked about tenure, Education Secretary Sherry Jelsma said tenure isn't the prime focus of the task force, of

which she is chairwoman.

The task force was created in July by Gov. Brereton Jones to recommend changes in teacher preparation programs and continuing education requirements to better prepare teachers for the classroom changes education reform has brought.

Jelsma declined to guess what the task force will vote to recommend at its meeting Nov. 15, but she did say, "I think we can do a great many things without dealing

with tenure."

Centre College President Michael Adams urged the task force not to require colleges to dedicate a certain percentage of their budgets to teaching programs in order to keep them. Robert Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, warned the panel not to underestimate the cost of some of its ideas.

But teachers were the hit of the evening, drawing frequent applause

from the crowd of 200 people, many of them wearing plaid ribbons to show their affiliation with the Kentucky Education Association.

Mac Grace, an art teacher at Henderson County South Junior High, read a letter signed by his school's staff. It blasted Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, a member of the task force who called on teachers to act like professionals if they want to be treated like professionals.

The letter listed the added du-

ties teachers have taken on and said, "Take note — we have done this without taking bribes and being investigated by the FBI." The reference to Operation BOPTR0T, the federal investigation of corruption in state government, drew loud laughs and cheers.

Paducah primary teacher Shelby Quertermous got a standing ovation when she put it this way: "Please do not add more stress to our lives. I don't think we can stand it."

ie Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Friday, November 5, 1993

IN OUR VIEW

Turf battles

Universities must be willing to give up something to accomplish anything

In one sense, one can hardly blame State Sen. Mike Moloney from resigning from a committee charged with streamlining Kentucky's higher education.

If the Higher Education Review Committee's work continues to degenerate into "turf battles" between the state's universities, Moloney is right when he says nothing will be accomplished and serving on it will be a "waste of time."

However, if there is any hope the committee will rise above provincial interests and make decisions based on what is good for all Kentucky and not just one university, it will require the concerted, determined efforts of members dedicated to getting the most for higher education dollars by eliminating needless and costly duplication. If those members walk away in frustration like Moloney, they will be contributing to the committee's failure rather than being part of its success.

Monday's meeting was a clear indication of the difficulty of the committee's task. Many educators and others for years have recognized that Kentucky does not need two dental schools. However, when Cabinet Secretary Kevin Hable suggested closing the University of Kentucky dental school and merging it with the University of Louisville dental school, UK President Charles Wethington quickly objected.

University of Louisville President Donald Swain naturally liked the idea.

But Swain wasn't so happy when Hable later suggested working to make UK a top-

ranked engineering school while maintaining the U of L Speed Scientific School as a more limited engineering program for the urban area.

Hable, an Ashland native, is to be commended. He seems to be the one committee member willing to turn all the talk about creating a more efficient system of higher education into actual proposals. State funds for higher education are tight. Kentucky needs to seriously question whether it can afford to operate three law schools, two medical schools, two engineering schools and two dental schools. Individual universities need to question whether they can afford to continue to offer specialized programs that attract few students.

But nothing will be accomplished unless universities are willing to give up something for the good of the state as a whole. University presidents may agree there are too many law schools, for example, but nobody wants to close the law school at his university — and if anyone should try to close it, the president will rally the support of alumni and influential legislators to keep it open.

Higher education has become bloated because of this unwillingness to compromise and this constant rallying for political support. Unless committee members like Hable can convince university presidents to look beyond the needs of their own campuses to the good of the whole, streamlining higher education in Kentucky will remain a worthy, but unfulfilled, goal.

UK computer project puts together Kentucky-based guide to quotations

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Can you name the Kentuckian who said he'd rather be right than president?

Or repeat Muhammad Ali's words upon winning the world heavyweight boxing championship in 1978?

In a few years, it's likely you will be able to find those and other quotations on a computer disk or in a new paperback book.

Call it a Kentucky-style *Bartlett's Guide to Familiar Quotations*, all of them from and about Kentuckians. But with a twist: The version you get on computer will have illustrations and audio.

The ambitious two-year venture, called The Kentucky Project, is being launched this semester by a group of undergraduate students at the University of Kentucky. They are part of The Gaines Group, a non-credit workshop at UK's Gaines Center for the Humanities.

They hope to have the first edition ready to present to UK's new Commonwealth Library when it opens in 1996, said Raymond F. Betts, director of the Gaines Center. UK officials hope to begin construction in mid-1994 if the state approves financing.

The students are donating their time to the project and receive no academic credit or pay. But, Betts said, there is also an educational point to the exercise: learning to perform computer-enhanced research.

You might call the result an elaborate high-tech term paper.

Except that it is much more fun to produce, Gaines students say, and has side benefits.

"Before the project, I hadn't had much exposure to computers and am actually what you call computer phobic," said Jamie Alley, a UK junior majoring in Russian and philosophy.

"But it interested me that these machines I have always thought of as evil forces could actually be used to enhance studies in humanities."

By working on the project and with other more computer-minded students, "I am not nearly as phobic and closed-minded about computers," she said.

The fact that the project is a non-credit one appealed to Don Puckett, a Gaines student who plans to go to law school.

"It's always nice to be able to have some type of scholarly pursuit with other students who are not just interested in getting a grade," he said.

"Most of us are just interested in getting the best final product we can get."

Several of the students working on The Kentucky Project already have some experience under their belts.

Last year, they produced another humanities project on computer disk: a short essay with graphics on the human hand as a symbol

The Kentucky Project

Estimated number of quotations: 1,000 to 1,500.

Projected sales: 5,000 paperback books; 500 to 1,000 disks to be distributed to schools or public libraries.

Projected price: \$5 to \$10 for books.

Estimated cost: \$10,000, much of it for summer scholarships and copyright costs.

Financing: Raising private money.

Other costs: Computers, other equipment and technical support provided by UK's computing services.

Student volunteers: 11 who have committed to working on the project for at least two years.

Oversight: Advisory committee of professional historians.

That project, which has been transferred from disk to videotape, won the Gaines students an invitation to EDUCOM '93, a national conference on higher education technology that was held in Cincinnati Oct. 17-23. It was the first invitation extended to undergraduate students, Betts said.

On the disk, art works or news photos depicting the hands and gestures of historic figures — from Christ to Hitler — take shape on a computer screen. As the images fade, they are replaced with text: appropriate quotations about the hand.

Audio hookups enable users to hear the quotations read while they see them on the screen. The songs of New Age artist Enya also blend

softly into the background.

Lewis Swift, UK dean of undergraduate students, said exercises such as the Kentucky and hands projects help students better understand what goes on at a research university and teaches them collaborative learning.

"Students are doing the same kinds of things professors do when they engage in research," he said.

A postscript to readers, courtesy of Raymond Betts: It was Kentucky statesman Henry Clay, who in a speech given in 1850, said "I would rather be right than be president."

And Muhammad Ali's famous words: "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee; Ali's world champion for time number three."

A new can of worms

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1993

Gov. Brereton Jones, a master at opening cans of worms and then letting them wriggle freely all over the upholstery, did a doozy when he appointed a committee to review Kentucky's higher education system.

The worms of academe aren't about to let themselves be used to catch any big fish.

The governor's intention in appointing the Higher Education Review Committee was to seek recommendations on eliminating costly duplicated academic programs and schools. Jones also set sights on a single top-notch engineering school in Kentucky.

He might just as well have proposed merging that UK Wildcats and the Louisville Cardinals into a single athletic program.

At a subcommittee meeting last week, Cabinet Secretary Kevin Hable asked that only one dental school for the state be considered. Now Kentucky has two full-fledged dental schools — one at UK, another at U of L. Hable observed the U of L facilities are the most appropriate to handle the merged schools.

UK President Charles Wethington promptly had a fit and state Sen. Michael Moloney of Lexington

raged, Moloney resigned from the committee.

It's not characteristic of Moloney to duck out of a good fight or run away from controversy. Perhaps he's merely tired of all the cans of Jones' worms he finds himself in lately.

But this one is definitely spilled and the mess isn't going to untangle without firm and solid guidance.

Of course, that guidance won't come from the governor. Jones and Hable, through press secretary Mindy Shannon Phelps, said Hable was only trying to nudge the committee in its work. Hable wasn't recommending the sacred UK dental school be closed.

We can only imagine the backbone that will evaporate when the committee gets around to discussing the three law schools the taxpayers of Kentucky now finance.

And the two medical schools, not to mention the two less-than-world-class engineering schools.

This pile of messy, wriggly worms is precisely why there is no world-class anything about Kentucky's universities except basketball.

That, of course, explains a lot, too.

—The (Frankfort) State

Nov. 9, 1993 91A22-3-5-9

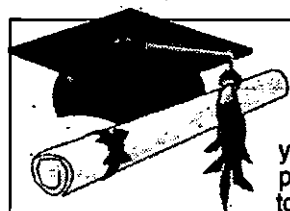
MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1993

COLLEGE ACCOUNTING



GETTING OUT AND GETTING JOBS

Chart shows graduation rates (after five years) at Kentucky public universities and the percentage of graduates with full-time jobs two to five years after leaving school.

School	Graduation rate	Full-time jobs
Eastern Kentucky University	32%	89%
Kentucky State University	20%	77%
Morehead State University	38%	70%
Murray State University	39%	84%
Northern Kentucky University	20%	78%
University of Kentucky	45%	75%
University of Louisville	23%	77%
Western Kentucky University	35%	80%
Community colleges*	15%	82%

* Graduation within three years of enrollment

STAFF ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOANNE MESHEW

State's universities get their first quality reports

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — At three of Kentucky's public universities, fewer than one-fourth of full-time students complete a bachelor's degree within five years.

And at the 14 community colleges, an average of only 15 percent of full-time students complete their two-year programs in three years.

These numbers, from the 1992-93 school year, are in the first report on the quality of Kentucky higher education, which was ordered by the 1992 General Assembly and released yesterday. The plan is to assess quality in a variety of areas each year. Schools will be measured against the baseline figures released yesterday and held accountable for progress toward goals to be set next year.

The university presidents praised the process, saying it's healthy to take a hard look at where the schools are and where they should be going.

They didn't seem surprised by some of the figures.

For example, the presidents of Northern, Louisville and Kentucky State — the three schools where less than a quarter of full-time students graduate within five years — said that they have been working to improve their graduation rates for several years. They pointed out that many of their students can't afford to attend full time for the traditional four years and become part-time students, taking longer to graduate. This mirrors a national trend.

At Western, which had a 35 percent five-year graduation rate, President Thomas Meredith said he was surprised that more than half of

last year's graduates reported delays in finishing because courses weren't available.

Meredith blamed that problem on budget cuts, which included about \$200,000 from Western's kitty for part-time lecturers. But all schools' budgets were cut, so that may not be the entire reason, he said.

Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, who introduced the bill that led to the assessment, warned yesterday against using the report to compare schools to one another. Rather, the schools will be competing against themselves toward self-set goals, he said.

A commission appointed by the governor to review higher education is studying the reports — one for each school and one for the system overall. The panel will recommend which of the 15 performance areas should be used to help set school budgets in 1994. The areas range from support for the Kentucky Education Reform Act, to graduation rates, to the numbers of hours professors spend in teaching, research and public service.

University presidents at a meeting of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education yesterday said they welcomed the accountability reports.

"I think it's very positive," Meredith said. "We receive state funds and should be accountable."

Pat Hutchings, director of the teaching initiative of the American Association for Higher Education in Washington, said many states are discussing accountability reports for higher education, and a few, like Ohio and South Carolina, have begun measuring their schools' performance.

But no one has developed one set of measurements that accurately

shows how a university is performing, Hutchings said.

For example, graduation rates vary a great deal from one type of school to another, since schools accept different kinds of students.

Some schools may have mostly full-time students, while others may have students who are older and can go to class only part time, she said. The raw numbers won't explain such differences.

Nevertheless, next year the U.S. Department of Education will start requiring all schools to report graduation rates and other performance measurements.

Kentucky presidents hope to improve in several areas, including:

■ The success rate for Morehead State University graduates on the national teachers' licensing exam. President Ronald Eaglin said 85 percent of 1991-92 graduates passed, compared to the state-wide rate of 91 percent. Morehead's rate used to be higher, he said.

■ The number of graduate assistants and part-time faculty who teach courses. At UK, where more than 20 percent of courses were taught by graduate assistants, President Charles Wethington said he has already made improving instruction for freshmen and sophomores a priority.

He's adding about 15 full-time faculty this year whose main duty will be teaching and another 15 who will focus on teaching freshmen and sophomores while also pursuing research and community service.

Overall, about 22 percent of university classes in Kentucky are taught by part-time instructors or teaching assistants. And because they often teach large, entry-level classes, part-timers and assistants may teach more students than the 22 percent figure would indicate.

The part-timers aren't leaving full-timers bored. Full-time faculty with tenure or on track toward it average about 55 hours a week on the job at the U of L and UK, and at least 53 hours a week at the other six universities.

At UK and U of L, the full-time faculty spend about half their work-week on instruction — teaching, preparing for class or advising students — while at the regional schools they spend about 60 percent of their time on instruction.

■ Wethington said he also was working to increase the number of full-time teachers in the community college system, where nearly 40 percent of classes were taught by part-timers last year.

Eaglin, Morehead's president, said it's good for the state's schools to get a baseline from the reports issued yesterday so that they can see how they're performing.

"The key is not to compare institution to institution but to find out what we can do to improve," Eaglin said.

WHO DOES THE TEACHING?

Chart shows what percentage of courses are taught by full-time faculty members, graduate assistants and part-time lecturers:

School	Full time	Assist.	Part time
Eastern Kentucky University	82	2	16
Kentucky State University	90	0	10
Morehead State University	84	0	17
Murray State University	91	1	8
Northern Kentucky University	73	0	27
University of Kentucky	67	22	11
University of Louisville	74	4	22
Western Kentucky University	81	3	16
Community colleges	62	0	38

Percentage adds to more than 100 because of rounding.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1993

One in three Kentucky freshmen graduates in five years, study says

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

At Kentucky State University, more than 85 percent of the students work.

When they don't have the money to pay tuition and other costs, they drop out until they earn more, says KSU President Mary Smith.

That is one reason less than one in five members of KSU's 1987 freshman class got a diploma within five years, Smith said.

Statewide the numbers weren't much better. Only one in three freshmen who entered Kentucky universities in 1987 got a bachelor's degree from those universities by the fall of 1992, according to calculations from statistics released yesterday by the Council on Higher Education.

The calculations don't include students who transferred or are still enrolled at the institutions. These numbers taken together are called total persistence rates, which are above 60 percent statewide.

Kentucky State has the lowest graduation rate — 18.03 percent — among state universities.

The second lowest was Northern Kentucky University, with 19.9 percent.

Even at the University of Kentucky, with the highest graduation rate in the state, almost

60 percent of the freshmen had not graduated within five years.

Kentucky State and Northern have lower graduation rates largely because of the makeup of their student bodies, their presidents said yesterday.

At Northern, which attracts many commuter students from the urban Northern Kentucky area, 40 percent of the student body is 25 or older and 88 percent works.

"We have people who take up to nine years to graduate," said Northern President Leon Boothe. "We are very, very different from a place like Eastern (Kentucky University) because most of our student body is commuters."

Smith said Kentucky State also has a high number of students who are older than the traditional college-age students and have families or full-time jobs.

Students who work also might not do as well in their classes and have to retake some of them, Smith said, contributing to the low graduation rates.

FIVE-YEAR GRADUATION RATE

This shows the percentage of students who enrolled in 1987 and received a bachelor's degree by the fall of 1992

All schools	30.44
University of Kentucky	42.68
Murray State University	39.20
Morehead State University	32.99
Western Kentucky University	29.62
Eastern Kentucky University	32.10
University of Louisville	21.09
Northern Kentucky University	19.90
Kentucky State University	18.03
Community colleges*	12.21

*Shows associate degrees after three years

SOURCE: Council on Higher Education

ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ/HERALD-LEADER

The universities' graduation rates should automatically improve next year.

That's because graduation rates will be figured over a six-year period, as they are in national surveys, said Joanne Lang, a deputy executive director for the council.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1993

New light shed on state universities

First-ever report details workloads of faculty

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Most public university professors in Kentucky work more than 50 hours a week and spend more than half their time teaching and preparing for classes.

Only at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville do full professors spend less than half their time in the classroom.

These are some of the conclusions that can be drawn from the first report cards on the state's eight public universities and the community college system.

A series of 24 accountability reports released yesterday by the Council on Higher Education provide some answers to a broad range of questions about the workings of universities — from who is teaching the classes to how long it takes students to earn degrees.

This is the first year that most of the information has been collected. It will form the bottom line for comparisons in future years, as legislators look at whether the universities are improving or falling behind in their quality goals.

"This is the starting point from which we want to begin a large journey to the top," state Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, said yesterday. Ford is chairman of the Senate Education Committee and is generally given credit in education circles for passage of a state law requiring the accountability information from the universities.

But outside education and legislative circles, many give at least some credit to former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson. Wilkinson gave the process a push with some highly publicized comments about professors — particularly research professors — who he said spent too much time writing articles for "itty-bitty journals" and not enough with students in classrooms.

CLASSES TAUGHT BY FULL-TIME FACULTY

This shows the percentage of classes taught by full-time faculty members at each institution

All schools	78.2
Murray State University	90.6
Kentucky State University	90.3
Morehead State University	83.5
Eastern Kentucky University	82.0
Western Kentucky University	80.7
University of Louisville	73.8
Northern Kentucky University	73.1
University of Kentucky	67.4
Community colleges	62.4

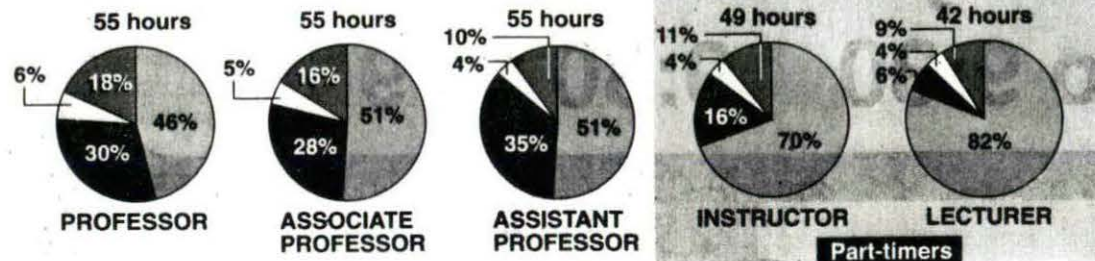
SOURCE: Council on Higher Education

ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ/HERALD-LEADER

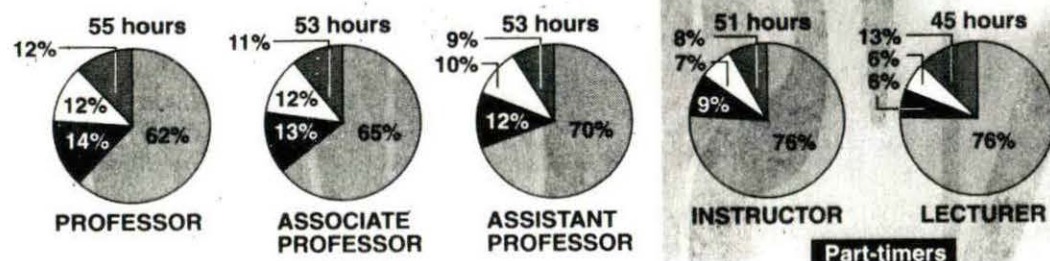
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TEACHER WORKLOADS AT STATE UNIVERSITIES

Full-time faculty members at the University of Kentucky and University of Louisville -- the state's two doctoral schools -- spend less than half their time in the classroom and average a 55-hour workweek.



Tenured faculty at the six regional universities spend about two-thirds of their time teaching or advising students during a workweek lasting more than 53 hours.



* Other includes administration and personal development.

** Percentages do not always add to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: Council on Higher Education

ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ/HERALD-LEADER

UNIVERSITIES: First report is made public

Wilkinson, a Lexington businessman, was not available for comment on the reports yesterday, said his press aide, Doug Alexander.

Faculty members at different universities in the state are expected to do different things and research is one of his faculty's missions, UK President Charles Wethington said yesterday.

Because of this, UK faculty members teach 67.4 percent of all

university classes, much lower than the statewide figure of 78.2 percent.

At UK, one of two Kentucky universities offering doctoral degrees, graduate students classified as teaching assistants teach more than 20 percent of the classes.

"They will always be teaching," he said, because part of UK's role is to prepare students to be professors.

Nevertheless, he said, he is not satisfied with the number of full-time faculty members -- professors, associate professors and assistant professors -- who teach freshman and sophomore courses and UK has already set a goal of having at least half of those courses taught by tenured faculty by 1997.

Ford, who represents Kentucky on the Southern Regional Education Board, said he saw little in the reports that surprised him or was out of line with the missions of the universities or with trends in other states.

One exception, he said, was the high failure rate for freshmen and sophomores taking remedial math and English courses.

"What is really shocking is that more than 30 percent of them are not passing those courses," Ford said. Statewide, 12,430 students enrolled in remedial math courses in the fall 1990 semester, while 4,457 enrolled in remedial English courses.

"The remediation failure rates are not unusual as far as the South

and the nation goes, but to me they are unacceptable," Ford said.

Some other results:

■ About 52 percent of graduating students said in a survey last year that their graduations were delayed because one or more courses were unavailable.

■ More than three-fourths of the university classes throughout the state system are taught by full-time faculty members. Part-time instructors and teaching assistants teach the rest.

■ Classroom and laboratory space at the universities and community colleges is underused. The weekly usage rate is 14.7 percent of capacity, compared with a nationwide standard of 36 percent.

■ Of those who graduate with a bachelor's degree, most do so in eight semesters, while most graduate students receive their master's degree in three semesters.

Ford, who has served in several leadership positions with the Southern Regional Education Board, said he thinks Kentucky is only the third of 15 Southern states to have collected accountability information from its colleges and universities.

"North Carolina and Florida were the forerunners and we took the best of both and modified it," he said.

Ford and others cautioned yesterday against comparing universities or using the information to compare Kentucky with other states.

"Every university has a different mission. This was an opportunity for the universities to set up baselines and measure themselves in the future."

The accountability reports, compiled by the Council on Higher Education from data collected by each of the universities and the community college system, were finished a month ahead of their legislative deadline. The Governor's

Higher Education Review Committee had asked for the reports early for use in recommending goals to the 1994 General Assembly.

After 1994, increases in state money to each university and community college will be tied to improvement in some key areas such as graduation and retention rates.

University workload

This is the percentage of time faculty spend on each activity and the hours worked weekly

Position	Class	Advising	Research	Service	Other	Hours
Eastern						
Professor	49	13	12	15	11	55
Asso. Prof.	54	15	9	14	8	52
Asst. Prof.	57	15	9	11	8	53
Instructor	67	15	5	8	6	51
Kentucky State						
Professor	59	10	13	10	8	55
Asso. Prof.	56	8	8	11	16	56
Asst. Prof.	65	8	5	13	9	52
Instructor	72	8	4	9	6	47
Lecturer	70	10	6	0	14	48
Morehead						
Professor	51	13	12	12	12	55
Asso. Prof.	55	13	10	11	11	54
Asst. Prof.	62	11	11	8	7	55
Instructor	61	15	6	7	9	49
Murray						
Professor	50	13	14	10	13	56
Asso. Prof.	50	13	14	11	12	55
Asst. Prof.	52	16	16	10	8	55
Instructor	57	15	12	9	7	54
Lecturer	64	13	5	8	11	51
Northern						
Professor	45	11	16	11	17	55
Asso. Prof.	49	11	16	9	16	52
Asst. Prof.	52	14	16	9	11	54
Instructor	52	14	19	5	10	55
Lecturer	60	14	7	4	15	42

University of Kentucky

Professor	39	4	35	6	16	56
Asso. Prof.	45	4	30	5	16	55
Asst. Prof.	47	3	39	4	7	56
Instructor	76	1	14	3	6	48

University of Louisville

Professor	40	11	24	5	20	53
Asso. Prof.	43	10	25	5	17	54
Asst. Prof.	44	10	29	4	14	54
Instructor	55	13	16	4	13	49
Lecturer	61	21	6	4	9	42

Western

Professor	50	13	17	11	9	53
Asso. Prof.	52	13	17	12	6	52
Asst. Prof.	54	13	16	8	9	51
Instructor	61	13	12	6	8	50
Lecturer	66	23	0	8	3	44

Community colleges**

Professor	61	8	23	8	47
Asso. Prof.	65	8	21	6	47
Asst. Prof.	71	8	16	5	50
Instructor	73	8	13	6	48

*Includes administration and personal development

**Research is not part of mission

Source: Council on Higher Education

Council reluctantly OKs tuition increase

BY MAYRAV SAAR
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

In what it termed a reluctant motion, the Council on Higher Education yesterday approved a tuition increase for most state-supported universities and colleges.

In-state students at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville can expect an increase of 11.2 percent next year, while tuition at regional universities will rise 5.3 percent and increases will amount to 14.3 percent at most community colleges. Tuition is temporarily frozen at Lexington Community College.

Student government presidents from all state-supported colleges and universities presented thousands of their peers' signatures and pleaded for the council to vote down the increase. Western Kentucky University and U of L posted large butcher-paper petitions on the walls, and Bryan Carlier of Morehead State University unrolled a scroll of more than 4,000 signatures from his school at council members' feet. But even before the meeting began, UK student supporters in the audience declared the council's decision "a done deal."

Council members said that they sympathized with students and that they were proud of the students' efforts to influence the council's decision.

But the council said a combination of state budget cuts and the General Assembly's lack of commitment to higher education left it with no other choice than to limit its appropriations request to an increase of 3 percent for next year, as opposed to the average of 35.9 percent the schools said they needed.

The council argued that the schools' requests were unrealistic and said part of its recommendation will be to spare universities and colleges from state cuts.

"We have always asked the legislature for full funding, and we have never gotten it," said Ken Walker, the council's deputy executive director for financial affairs. "Our recommendation is to stop cuts this year and ask for a 3 percent appropriations increase this year and a 5 percent for the following year."

But with less money coming from the state, the burden of increased costs rests on the students.

"You all will not ask the state to pay more, but you ask us to pay more," said Lance Dowdy, president of both the UK Student Government and the Board of Student Body Presidents, the group of student leaders at the meeting. "We're carrying more of the burden than we should."

Some speakers yesterday questioned the council's commitment as advocate to higher education.

RECOMMENDATION FOR 1994-96 STATE APPROPRIATION TO UNIVERSITIES

(in millions)

INSTITUTIONS	1993-94 Base	1994-95 Increase	1995-96 Increase
Eastern Kentucky University	47.0	1.4	2.4
Kentucky State University	15.6	0.5	0.8
Morehead State University	28.0	0.8	1.4
Murray State University	34.0	1.0	1.7
Northern Kentucky University	23.9	0.7	1.2
University of Kentucky	223.8	6.7	11.4
UK community colleges	60.5	1.8	3.1
University of Louisville	109.1	3.2	5.6
Western Kentucky University	45.8	1.4	2.3
All schools	588.3	17.6	30.0

SOURCE: Council on Higher Education

HERALD-LEADER

APPROVED INCREASE FOR IN-STATE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION*

INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT 1993-94	1994-95**	DOLLAR INCREASE (per semester)	PERCENT INCREASE (Per semester)
UK, U of L	980	1,090	110	11.2%
Regionals (EKU, MSU, KSU, NKU, WKU, Murray)	750	790	40	5.3%
Community colleges	420	480	60	14.3%
Lexington Comm. College	810	810	0	0

*Out-of-state tuition could increase by about the same percentage as in-state tuition.

**Tuition figures do not include room and board and mandatory fees that students pay for athletics, computers and other student-funded activities.

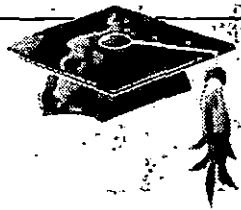
Source: Kentucky Council on Higher Education

HERALD-LEADER

"The council says it is sympathetic to the students' needs, but it sure has a strange way of showing it," said Clay Edwards, the council's only student member. Edwards, a U of L law student, said his tuition will increase by \$570 next year. He was the only council member to

vote against the tuition increase.

The legislature has been unwilling to vote for more state money because "they say they don't know where all these dollars go for higher education," said James Miller, executive committee chairman.



TUITION: WORKING ITS WAY UP

Chart shows tuition costs since the 1992/93 school year. Rates are per semester, except as noted. Regional universities are Western Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky, Northern Kentucky, Morehead State, Kentucky State and Murray State universities.

IN-STATE	92/93	93/94	% rise	94/95	% rise
Undergraduate level					
UK and U of L	\$840	\$980	17	\$1,090	11
Regional universities	670	750	12	790	5
Community colleges	\$360	\$420	20	\$480	14
Lexington community college	810	810	0	810	0
Graduate level					
UK and U of L	\$920	\$1,080	17	\$1,200	11
Regional universities	740	830	12	870	5
Professional schools (Annual rates)					
Law	\$2,760	\$3,280	19	\$3,850	17
Medicine	5,530	6,480	17	7,090	9
Dentistry	4,650	5,030	6	5,710	14

TUITIONS COMPARED WITH 1972

Tuitions in Kentucky has generally tracked the inflation rate. For instance, in-state undergraduate tuition at the University of Kentucky or the University of Louisville was \$405 a year in the 1972-73 school year. That's equal to \$1,406 in today's dollars and the actual tuition this year is \$1,680.

At the regional institutions, the cost was \$360 a year in 1972-73, equal to \$1,249 in today's dollars. Actual tuition this year is \$1,340.

State increases tuition a second time this year

By MARK SCHAUER
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — For the second time in less than a year, the Council on Higher Education sharply increased tuition for the 160,000 students in Kentucky's community colleges and public universities.

The council also voted to ask the General Assembly for a smaller than usual budget increase for the next two years, as part of a move toward linking state funding to each school's educational performance.

The actions brought protests from students and university presidents, and the council should seek more state support for higher education rather than place the burden on students and their parents.

The proposal to raise tuition sparked protests at state-supported colleges and universities last week, and yesterday students presented the council with petitions bearing more than 20,000 signatures.

Students complained that tuition increases are pricing higher education out of reach of poor and middle-class students.

"Public education is starting to look like a privilege," said Lance Dowdy, student government president at the University of Kentucky.

Students at all but one of the state's 14 community colleges will pay 14.3 percent more in tuition in the 1994-95 school year, while un-

dergraduates at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville will pay 11.2 percent more. Undergraduates at the six regional universities — Morehead, Eastern, Northern, Kentucky State, Western and Murray — will pay 5.3 percent more.

In February, the council raised tuition by even greater amounts, including a 20 percent increase for undergraduates.

The tuition increases do not include room and board, books or student fees, which pay for things like health care, activities and athletics. Those charges for the coming year will be set by trustees at each school, and in recent years they too have increased rapidly.

A typical student at the University of Louisville will pay \$5,638 during this school year — \$1,960 in tuition and \$3,678 in fees, housing and meals. During the last decade, the increases in the cost of going to school at Kentucky universities have ranged from a low of 60 percent at Western Kentucky University to a high of 136 percent at Northern Kentucky University.

Kentucky's tuition as a percent of per capita income is still slightly lower than the median for similar institutions in surrounding states.

But recent tuition increases are much greater than the typical increases during the last two decades. Members of the council, the system's governing body, say the higher rates were needed to offset state budget cuts. In the last two years, colleges and universities have received \$82 million less than originally budgeted.

"We're in some rather dire economic times," said Joe Bill Campbell, a Bowling Green lawyer and council member. "Right now, I don't think we have a choice but to increase tuition."

The council also voted to use a different approach in seeking funding from the legislature. In previous years, its request for funding was derived from a formula that was largely based on each school's enrollment. This time it is asking for an across-the-board increase of 3 percent in 1994-95, and 5 percent in 1995-96. The council plans to distribute the 1995-96 increase based on a new formula that will take into account the educational performance of each institution. That standard has not been determined, but it could include things like graduation rates.

Universities have never received all the funding called for by the current formula. But university presidents protested yesterday that the council was not asking for as much as it should. If the council had asked for all the funding provided in that formula, its request would be about \$240 million more.

"I learned a long time ago that you don't get what you don't ask for," said Donald Swain, president of the University of Louisville. "If you ask for something very low, you're likely to get something very low."

But council chairman James Miller, an Owensboro lawyer, said the council wants to avoid a "Pollyanna approach to funding." In previous years the council has asked for much larger increases, but Miller said that caused legislators to "think we're living in a dream world."

"I don't think funding for higher education in Kentucky is even close to adequate," he said. "We're not recommending this as an ideal amount of support for higher education. We're recommending this as a realistic request under current circumstances."

A task force is looking at ways to save money by restructuring higher education, and Campbell warned the presidents that if they want more money, they will have show they are willing to make significant changes in how they operate.

"Some very significant changes have been made," protested Hanly Funderburk, president of Eastern Kentucky University. "We just haven't communicated that to you very well."

Nov. 10, 1993 91A22-3-5-8

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, November 9, 1993

Rowan doctor subject of play

'Me 'n' Susie' coming to Morehead State

By MARK SHAFFER
FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — For 40 years, Dr. Claire Louise Caudill has been a leader in health care in Morehead, her dedication to her hometown the spark that gave it a medical center. Now a unique tribute is being paid to her and her achievements.

Her life story is the basis of "Me 'n' Susie," an original one-woman play being brought to the stage at Morehead State University at 8 p.m. Friday.

The show was written and is performed by Dr. Shirley Gish, an associate professor of speech.

Gish said the play is a salute to Caudill.

"People in this town know and love Louise Caudill. And in many ways, she is the history of this town. She almost embodies the history of it through her lifetime," Gish said.

Dr. Louise, as she is affectionately known, left Morehead to go to medical school in Louisville.

"She decided when she became a doctor she was going to come back here," Gish said.

"She said 'There are a lot of problems everywhere. I'll never find a place without problems, so I might as well come back to Morehead and see if I can solve some problems here.'"

Few women were doctors in 1948, when Caudill received her medical degree. She was working in a maternity hospital, when she met Susie Halblieb, a nurse. Both were new to the medical field and wanted to work in the rural health field.

When Caudill moved back to Morehead to open a practice, Halblieb came with her, planning to stay for only a year. Both are still active in health care in Morehead.

They did a great deal of work out in a five- or six-county area, delivering babies and making house calls.

Although Caudill stopped delivering babies when she was 70, it is estimated that in 35 years, she had delivered around 8,000 babies.

When Caudill came home to Morehead to practice, the nearest hospitals were in Ashland and Lexington, both a two-hour drive away. There wasn't even an ambulance; a hearse from a local funeral home was used to transport patients to the hospital.

Caudill began a campaign to bring better health care to the Rowan County area and helped start the town's hospital, St. Claire Medical Center.

The hospital recently put on its third wing since 1963.

"Because the hospital grew, the university grew and because the university grew, the hospital grew," Gish said. "There is a real tie-in between these two institutions, which is what I believe makes Morehead unique."

An active member of the Morehead Theater Guild, Gish has written several plays about extraordinary women and their accomplishments. She started doing interviews with Caudill as a possible subject for a play.

"I had an idea that I wanted to write a play about her someday," Gish said.

MSU President Ronald G. Eaglin also liked the idea of doing a play on Caudill.

"Dr. Eaglin sees this as a way to bring the university and community together — that the university is doing something about the town," Gish said.

Although the play isn't a project of the theater department, many of the faculty and students are volunteering their time to make it a success. A \$50-per-plate preperformance dinner, hosted by the Eaglins, will raise funds for the theater department.

"I think it is a joint effort in the sense that it's not just a group putting it on, it's the university putting it on. They've been very supportive to me," Gish said.

"I think Dr. Louise needs to be written about and approached with great awe, although she herself is timid, modest woman who doesn't really think she did anything except what she had to do. All she said was 'I was just doing my job.'"

An interesting fact Gish found during her research was that Caudill's sister, Lucille Caudill Little, started the drama department at MSU.

The play will be in Button Auditorium, named for Frank Button, the man who started the school that eventually became MSU — and also the minister who performed the marriage ceremony for Caudill's parents.

Tickets for the play are \$10 and can be reserved by calling (606) 783-2071.

Seeing art in mountain crafts

Folk works get star treatment at Morehead

BY NICOLE HUMPHREUS
HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

MOREHEAD — The museum began in a cramped, back room at Morehead State University's art department in 1985. It was more like a storage area for assorted traditional and contemporary folk art.

When Adrian Swain became the curator two years later, he redefined the collection by having the contents reflect the artistic expression of Eastern Kentucky.

"There was no public display in the state of expressive folk art,"

If you go

The Morehead State University Folk Art Center is open 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. For information, call (606) 783-2760 or 783-2204.

With the popularity of expressive folk art rising, there is hope that the Morehead Folk Art Center will bring more tourists to Eastern Kentucky.

In fact, the museum received a \$542,000 transportation grant in

September to renovate the Union Grocery Co. building and design an even larger museum.

The old grocery store, which is on the Morehead bypass, is not the only building getting a makeover. The old train depot building next-door will become a visitor and historical information center.

The museum is in a small house on the Morehead campus and has four exhibit rooms and more than 350 pieces of art.

First of its kind

The center has the distinction of being the first expressive folk art museum in Kentucky and being the only state university museum program that sells art for local artists.



A carving by Leroy Lewis, who now does mostly human and animal figures but once made chairs

As the museum began to grow, a twofold problem became apparent to museum and university officials: Local artists were having difficulty placing their work in a market, and people who wanted to buy the artwork were having difficulty finding it.

So the university developed the folk-art marketing program.

It had benefits for the museum, too. While helping artists to sell their works and collectors to buy art, Swain made vital contacts within the folk-art world and, through the contacts, increased the size of the museum's collection.

Swain said the increased interest in traditional and expressive folk art has contributed to its elevation as an accepted art form.

"The sales

have helped draw attention to a very valuable part of the patchwork of American culture," he said.

Different strokes

Traditional folk art can be seen every day in handmade quilts or Shaker furniture. This type of folk art is a craft that has been recognized as art, Swain said.

Expressive folk art is a craft that has been taken one step further than traditional pieces. The artist is trying to say something to his audience.

Usually an expressive folk artist has had no formal training. For this reason, expressive folk art is often called naive art or outsider art.

A good example is Ronald Cooper, who hadn't painted or sculpted until six years ago when two heart attacks and a car accident forced him into early retirement.

"I had a lot of time on my hands and being able to paint at that time in my life seemed to be a gift from God," said Cooper,

whose wood carvings capture the struggle between good and evil.

Cooper, 62, of Flemingsburg, had owned a general store before turning to sculpture.

The goal of the museum was to document the artists' lives as well as to collect and show their art. And through the artists, to document the unique the culture of Eastern Kentucky.

"We tried to get a sense of who they are and of their art by taping interviews with them and taking pictures of them in their homes," he said. "When some people see the pictures of these men and women,

A painted wood cane by Tim Lewis, whose brother Leroy and cousin Junior are also folk artists

they will only reinforce their stereotypes of Eastern Kentucky.

"But for others, seeing the artists in their homes will help them understand the art."

Folk art connects

Although untrained artists are not part of the world of fine art, there are parallels between folk artists all over the world.

"People have the same basic, artistic impulses that cross cultural boundaries."

Swain thinks a museum's sole justification for existence is education in the

broadest sense of the word. He said that when people see an exhibition, they should learn more about the world and develop a greater sense of self.

"But that process doesn't happen by giving them all the answers," he said. "We have to stimulate them."



Swain

Corrections & clarifications

Because of an editor's error, a chart yesterday gave two incorrect totals for annual tuition at state universities. Annual undergraduate tuition at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville this school year is \$1,960. The figure for regional state universities is \$1,500. Also, tuition at U of L in the 1972-73 school year was \$1,000.

CORRECTIONS and CLARIFICATIONS

A chart in yesterday's Herald-Leader reported an incorrect five-year graduation rate for Eastern Kentucky University. About 23.1 percent of students who enrolled in 1987 had received a bachelor's degree by fall 1992. The graduation rate was figured for all full-time freshmen who were seeking a bachelor's degree, including students who have not determined a major.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, November 9, 1993

College tuition will jump again

from Staff, WIRE Reports

LEXINGTON — College tuition in Kentucky will take another jump next fall.

Tuition increases for a second straight year were approved Monday by the state Council on Higher Education. At the same time, the council voted to ask Gov. Brereton Jones and the General Assembly for only a modest raise in the higher education operating budget.

Tuition for Kentucky residents next fall will be \$40 higher per semester at the regional universities, \$60 at community colleges and \$110 at the state's two doctoral institutions — the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

That followed increases this year of \$80, \$70 and \$140, respectively. The new increases, like current tuition rates, would be tripled for students from outside Kentucky.

Ashland Community College President Dr. Charles "Chick" Dassance said this morning that the new rates could create hardships for ACC students, many of whom are from low-income families.

"I wish we never had to have a tuition increase, but the realities of budgeting right now don't seem to leave that as an option," he said.

Dassance said the hikes come at a time when federal financial aid for college students is decreasing, which could make it even more difficult for some people to attend school.

Pam Shingler, public relations director at Prestonsburg Community College, said officials there were also concerned about the impact the increase could have on students.

"More than 70 percent of our students get financial aid," she said. "It's the nature of a community college that you're going to have a higher percentage of students who are having financial troubles. Many of them are working and going to school at the same time."

Dassance said the increase had drawn little reaction from

ACC students. But Shingler said students at PCC held a rally last week to protest the rate hike.

Morehead State University students interviewed this morning said they weren't happy about the tuition increase, but said they wouldn't keep them from returning to school next year.

"It's something you have to pay if you want an education," said Michael Tapp, an 18-year-old freshman from Mount Sterling. "It's not drastic, but still it hurts some."

"Forty bucks for me is a lot of money," said Janice Carpenter, a 25-year-old sophomore computer science major from West Liberty. "It may not be for somebody else, but it is for me."

Several students said they knew of other students who wouldn't be able to pay the higher tuition.

Jon Fox, a 34-year-old freshman from Owingsville, said he was more upset about the high price of books than he is about the rising cost of tuition.

"I paid \$58 for an electricity book and we haven't even cracked it once," he said.

One after another, the state's university presidents detailed their financial problems Monday and told the council that limiting its budget request was a mistake.

University of Louisville President Donald Swain said one could infer that the council was willing to make only a "minimal request because higher education is under the gun." He apparently was alluding to Jones' characterization of the system as bloated and redundant.

Equally unhappy were presidents of the various student government associations, who brought nearly 21,000 signatures on petitions opposing a second straight tuition hike.

"Public education is starting to look like a privilege," said Lance Dowdy, president of the University of Kentucky Student Government Association.

At current enrollment levels, the new rates would bring in an extra \$24 million next fiscal year, according to the council's staff.

University presidents didn't seem surprised by some of the figures released Monday by the Council on Higher Education. The presidents praised the process, saying it's healthy to look at where the schools are and where they should be going.

"I think it's very positive," said Western Kentucky University President Thomas Meredith. "We receive state funds and should be accountable."

The three schools where less than a quarter of full-time students graduate within five years were Northern Kentucky University, the University of Louisville and Kentucky State University.

The presidents of the three schools said they have been working to improve their graduation rates for several years. They noted that many of their students can't afford to attend full time for the traditional

four years and become part-time students, taking longer to graduate. At Western Kentucky, which had a 35 percent five-year graduation rate, Meredith said he was surprised that more than half of last year's graduates reported delays in finishing because courses weren't available.

Meredith blamed that on budget cuts, which included about \$200,000 from Western's fund for part-time lecturers. But all schools' budgets were cut, so that may not be the entire reason, he said.

Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, who introduced the bill that led to the assessment, warned

(S)low graduation rates reported

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday, November 9, 1993

Monday against using the report to compare schools with one another. Rather, the schools will be competing against themselves toward self-set goals, he said.

A commission appointed by the governor to review higher education is studying the reports — one for each school and one for the system overall. The panel will recommend which of the 15 performance areas should be used to help set school budgets in 1994. The areas range from support for the Kentucky Education Reform Act, to graduation rates, to the numbers of hours professors spend in teaching, research and public service.

One exception was the high failure rate for those taking remedial math and English courses, he said.

Ford, who represents Kentucky on the Southern Regional Education Board, said he saw little in the report that surprised him or was out of line with the missions of the universities.

UK alumni honor black activist who helped integrate the school

By M. DAVID GOODWIN
Staff Writer

Lyman T. Johnson stood before his alumni peers from the University of Kentucky yesterday, oblivious to their race, sex or any other prominent feature.

As the longtime civil-rights activist prepared to receive the highest award from the UK Alumni Association of Jefferson County, he suddenly had a revelation.

"Let me assure you that it is most gratifying to me that being 87, almost blind, tied down with arthritis, on the fringe of self-induced poverty . . . I can look out into the space and don't see you," Johnson said to about 1,200 UK alumni. "I don't know whether you are black or white. I don't know whether you are fat or thin. Old or young. Male or female.

"And I've just about conquered prejudices in my own life. If the ministers would just pardon me this one time, since I can't see who you are, I don't give a damn who you are."

Johnson, the first African American to integrate UK in 1949, received the alumni association's 10th "All American Award." It's bestowed on a county resident who has brought credit to UK, to a chosen profession and to their community.

Other winners have included radio personality Cawood Ledford last year; former Jefferson Circuit Judge Rebecca Westerfield; the late Wendell Cherry, co-founder and president of Humana Inc.; longtime UK President Dr. Otis Singletary; and former UK football coach Jerry Claiborne.

Johnson, the first black person to receive the honor, was presented the plaque during an alumni luncheon at the Commonwealth Convention Center.

Johnson exemplifies the All American Award because "he helped create the community we live in today," said Jack Guthrie, chairman and chief executive officer of Jack Guthrie & Associates, who introduced Johnson.

Guthrie said the activist's life-

long efforts have resulted in UK attracting 1,000 black students and hiring 50 African-American professors, the most in the school's history.

Johnson recalled how friends called him crazy when he told them he planned to integrate UK.

He said his difficulty in enrolling at the school motivated him to become a civil-rights leader. He said it took 30 years for his ill-feeling toward UK to subside — and only after officials admitted they made a mistake in trying to prevent his enrollment.

When UK awarded him an honorary doctorate of letters in 1979, they credited Johnson for making "us do what we knew we should have been doing all along," he said.

"The motivating factor in my life has been to try to help create a society in which there will be peace, love and joy for other people," Johnson said. "It is very satisfying for me to at long last receive some awards stating that appreciation."

Nov. 15, 1993 91A22-3-5-7

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1993

State's graduation rate lags in comparison

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

For college-bound students and their parents, the higher education news in Kentucky last week could hardly have been more discouraging.

On top of hefty increases in tuition, Kentuckians learned that only one of three students at state universities can expect to graduate within five years.

While few comparable studies of graduation rates exist, Kentucky appears to have a poorer graduation record overall than seen in other states.

The state rates also appear to lag behind those in at least two other Southern states, Virginia and South Carolina.

Meanwhile, the full-time faculty members who are teaching students at Kentucky's universities and community colleges are working 42 to 55 hours a week, with time spent in the classrooms ranging from six to 16 hours a week. That workload seems in line with rates reported in several national studies.

Kentucky's faculty workload and graduation rates were part of studies completed this year of the eight state universities and 14 community colleges. The results will be used to set goals for improvement.

At two state universities — Kentucky State and Northern Kentucky — about one in five students gets a diploma in five years.

At the University of Kentucky, where admission standards have been raised and graduation rates are the highest in the state, two in five students get degrees after five years.

On the surface, Kentucky's graduation rates might seem alarming, said state Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, D-Lexington, a member of the House education committee.

"But I don't think the data is sufficient to change course or make any dramatic changes in higher education right now," he said.

"We need to look a little further... we need to know why."

The presidents of KSU and Northern have said lower rates at their schools mirror the realities of today's student body. There are more older students, more working students, more commuters. Many students come to college undecided about their field of study.

Other students run into problems getting the courses they need to graduate, either because they cannot or do not take them in sequence or universities don't offer enough of them.

U.S. graduation rates down

It's probably of little consolation to parents, but just as tuition rates have gone up in other states, graduation rates have come down.

Gaining a broad national or even regional perspective on the rates isn't easy.

Across the nation, rates are being figured differently — on the basis of four, five and six years and using different freshman classes. The differences mean few of the rates can be easily compared.

Nationwide, only 36.1 percent of freshmen who entered public universities in fall 1987 had obtained a degree four years later, according to one frequently cited national study. That rate was down 10 percent from 1970, when 46.7 percent earned bachelor's degrees in four years.

In Kentucky it takes longer for an even smaller percentage of students to get degrees. About 30.4 percent of all freshmen who enrolled in fall 1987 received a bachelor's degree within five years, according to rates compiled and released last week in an accountability study of Kentucky universities.

There are at least two five-year statewide studies besides Kentucky's:

■ In Virginia, about one-half to three-fourths of students at four-year colleges and universities failed to graduate within five years, a state study showed.

■ In Kentucky, the number of students who did not graduate in five years ranged from about one-half to four-fifths.

■ In South Carolina, one in two freshmen entering public four-year colleges in 1985 graduated within five years, said Al Krech, associate commissioner with the South Carolina Commission on Education, while Kentucky's average was only one in three.

In next year's study, Kentucky will switch to a six-year rate, the time period required for graduation rates reported to the NCAA under the Student Right to Know Act.

Rates reported to NCAA

The six-year rates now reported to the NCAA are probably a fairer way to make comparisons among states, university officials say.

Graduation rates

Here are the graduation rates from public colleges and universities in the Southern region. Rates are for six years and are the rates universities are required to report to the NCAA and under the Student Right to Know Act.

State	Class year	Graduation of entry	rate (%)
Alabama			Not avail.
Arkansas			Not avail.
Florida	1984-85		48.8
Georgia	1985		54.9
Kentucky	1984		44.0
Louisiana	1982		33.2
Maryland	1984		52.0
Mississippi	1985		44.0
North Carolina	1985		55.3
Oklahoma	1984-85		38.3
South Carolina	1985		63.9
Tennessee	1985		41.9
Texas			Not avail.
Virginia*	1983		56.5
West Virginia	1985		41

*South Carolina and Virginia rates are for freshmen who graduated from the institution they originally entered; all others are for freshmen who graduated from any public four-year state school.

Source: Southern Regional Education Board

In 1991, the rates reported to the NCAA by 12 Southern states ranged from a low of 33.2 percent in Louisiana to a high of 63.9 percent in South Carolina.

Kentucky's overall rate was 44 percent.

State Rep. Freed Córd, chairman of the House education committee, hopes the first round of rates does not touch off an overreaction.

"One thing I feel strongly about is not getting requirements for community colleges and universities so high that many students can't go," said Córd, D-Murray.

The Senate Education Committee chairman, Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, doesn't think the 1994 General Assembly will come down hard on the universities over the graduation rates.

"I think our role will come in the next cycle if the universities don't address their obvious problems," Ford said.

Faculty workload

Meanwhile, Kentucky's study of how faculty members spend their time showed:

■ An average 49- to 55-hour workweek at UK and U of L.

MORE →

COLLEGE: Few graduate within 5 years in Ky.

FROM PAGE 1

Nationwide, faculty average 53 hours weekly, according to a 1988 survey by the U.S. Department of Education.

Nationally, faculty at universities with similar scope averaged 54 to 57 hours a week.

■ Faculty at UK and U of L are in classrooms from 5.5 to 10.8 hours weekly.

Nationally, the average for doctoral universities is 8.5 hours weekly.

■ At regional universities, classroom time ranged from 11.5 to 13.3 hours a week.

The national average is 10.5 hours.

■ Community college faculty members spent 13 to 15 hours in classrooms weekly.

The national average for two-year colleges is 15.2.

At Kentucky State University, where the 13 to 16 hours of faculty time spent in the classroom was the highest of the regional schools, the numbers basically reflect what the school stresses, said Homer Allen of KSU's Office of Assessment and Evaluation.

About eight years ago, KSU's mission became that of a small liberal arts college with an emphasis on teaching.

KSU faculty members must commit to teaching 60 percent to 90 percent of their time, Allen said.

■ ■ ■

Herald-Leader news researcher Linda Niemi contributed to this article.

An expensive lesson

Hanly Funderburk, president of Eastern Kentucky University, hit upon what should be a sore point when he commented upon the latest decision by the state Council on Higher Education to increase tuition at the state's universities and community colleges.

"We are in a state where we need more college-educated people," Funderburk said. "Every time we raise tuition, we put education out of reach of a few more people."

Commenting earlier this week on statistics that show a very low percentage of Kentucky State University freshmen receive a degree within five years, KSU officials attributed those numbers to economic pressures. They said most KSU students go to school until they spend all the money available to them, then they drop out of school, work until they have enough money to return and the cycle repeats itself until they receive their degrees; however long it may take.

It is especially unfair to students who must work, or who depend heavily on financial assistance to raise tuition every year by any amount, let alone the 5.3 percent it will go up next year at Kentucky's regional universities.

In an ideal world, tuition would only increase every four years so students on tight budgets would have a pretty good idea how much their college education will cost when they begin searching for scholarships, grants and loans. At the very least, they need to know at least a year ahead of time how much their tuition will be so they can adjust their budgets well in advance and have time to seek any additional funding sources necessary before they have to drop out of school to earn more money.

A state that has made a conspicuous commitment to improvement of its education system should not be taking steps to put a college education further out of reach of any segment of its population.

In fact, it should be taking every feasible step to improve access to a college education for every segment of its population.

The Council on Higher Education should look long and hard in that direction before it approves another tuition increase.

— The Richmond Register

Guest editorials do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the Herald-Leader.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1993

... PAY NOW OR PAY LATER

As a student of Murray State University, I would like to voice a concern about the stricter admission and anti-older student education policies being proposed by Gov. Brereton Jones as reported in the Sept. 22 *Courier-Journal*.

Gov. Jones proposes that many undergraduate and graduate courses and programs be eliminated and offered by only a few schools. While I realize that it is necessary to "cut the fat," I am extremely concerned about the Governor's view of "fat."

A concern voiced by one of my professors is, "Will the programs at Murray State be compared to programs at comparable schools or to the northern universities (with a greater population)?" That would be like comparing apples and oranges. It would be extremely unfair to western Kentucky students to have to move to northern Kentucky to finish their schooling. If you'll look at statistics, most MSU students who have to transfer for a particular program go to Southern Illinois University or Southeastern Missouri, not northern Kentucky.

For the non-traditional student, an ever-growing campus population, cutting too many programs would be devastating. How many older students with families can move to other parts of Kentucky to attend

college? What about single mothers? Education is their key to a better life. Eliminating programs would limit choices and perhaps eliminate the opportunity for a better life for struggling non-traditional students.

And, most of all, please don't raise tuition! Please don't make education any less accessible to Kentuckians. . . .

Why not offer more interactive television classes, more KET classes? Let the universities cooperate to offer a variety of classes throughout the state. If you must cut programs, compare comparable colleges regionally. And, by the way, isn't it extremely expensive to maintain more than one medical college in the same region? Let's start with duplication in northern Kentucky.

I do agree with one of the Governor's proposals: that there should be fewer administrators. In fact, maybe Gov. Jones could apply that proposal to Kentucky government by cutting some of his advisors.

But whatever you do, please don't make education any more difficult to obtain for Kentuckians. When thinking of the Kentucky budget, realize that Kentucky can pay now for education or pay a higher price later for the uneducated!

PAMELA DAWES
Murray, Ky. 42071

Education economics: Will there ever be enough money?

By MARK SCHAUER
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Can a poor state afford to educate its children?

A week of bad news — from a tuition increase for college students to a \$140 million increase in the price of a school computer project — again has Kentuckians asking that question.

The answer from many is a qualified yes. "We're going to have to take the few fish and feed the five thousand," said Sen. Walter Baker, R-Glasgow.

When the General Assembly raised the sales tax by a penny in 1990 to pay for the things required by the Kentucky Education Reform Act, many people thought that would put an end to education's money woes.

Instead, as the past week has shown, the debate about money for education has just begun.

"That is an issue that the governor and the Kentucky General Assembly need to address, and it needs to be our No. 1 priority," said Democratic Sen. David Karem of Louisville, the Senate majority leader.

The Council on Higher Education recognized the bleak budget outlook on Monday by agreeing to ask for less money from the legislature than usual, while also raising tuition for the 160,000 students at the state's public universities and community colleges.

The next day, Education Commissioner Thomas Boysen said it would cost \$653 million in the next two years to do everything called for in the reform act, although he acknowledged that that amount is far beyond what he expects to receive.

And finally, officials announced that the it would cost \$560 million to provide a computer for every teacher and six students. That was the goal of the statewide school computer project, a goal most agree is out of reach for now.

"I'm a strong supporter of education reform, but I think we ought to adjust the program to suit the money that's available," Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, said. "You can't do the program for the money that we're talking about now."

Moberly blames the poor economy for not raising the tax money legislators had expected, and an increasingly expensive Medicaid program for consuming dollars that could have gone to schools.

"We need to question whether we need to have a Cadillac Medicaid program at the expense of higher education and education reform," he said.

In 1988, the Kentucky Supreme Court declared the entire public-school system unconstitutional because it did not give students from poor districts an adequate education. The court ordered the General Assembly to change its method of financing schools, and the legislature's answer was the reform act.

Since the act's passage, the gap between the richest fifth of school districts and the poorest fifth has been reduced by 52 percent.

But many worry that if the state cannot continue to give districts more money, it will not be able to satisfy the Supreme Court's mandate. Earlier this year, the Council

for Better Education, the coalition of poor districts that filed the original lawsuit, rejuvenated itself in case it had to fight for more money.

"The day will come when someone will consider going back to the court to ask it to intervene again on behalf of the poor districts," said Robert Sexton, the executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence.

But "ever-increasing dollars aren't necessarily the best thing," Sexton said. "The districts need to be forced to decide what are the absolute priorities, and they need to be expected to eliminate whatever waste is there."

Many Kentuckians suspect a bloated educational bureaucracy is swallowing far more than is needed. Although hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on school construction in recent years, for example, the cost of all the building projects the 176 districts claim they still need comes to about \$2 billion.

Karem said that is the nature of all bureaucracies.

"I would like to see some agency of state government print an annual report that says: 'We have some good news. We were funded adequately. We did exactly what you told us to do, and we did it so well we don't need to exist anymore,'" he said.

But he added that just because education reform has not been funded at the levels some think necessary, that doesn't mean it isn't working or a lot hasn't been accomplished.

"Given the revolution that it is, it's going well," he said.

Overall state funding for education increased by 37.8 percent in the first three years after passage of the reform act, while teacher salaries

rose 18 percent. About 140,000 students take tests that did not exist four years ago.

Almost 700 schools have new councils of teachers and parents to run them. There are 373 family-resource and youth-service centers to help poor children and their families get the social services they need. The list of changes goes on and on.

Disputes about education, meanwhile, always come down to priorities. Earlier this year, Gov. Brereton Jones formed a commission to look for ways to save money by restructuring higher education. But a meeting two weeks ago veered into an ugly confrontation about whether to close one of the state's two dental schools.

The chairman of the Senate budget committee, Sen. Mike Moloney, D-Lexington, resigned from the commission in disgust, accusing the governor of tilting at windmills instead of focusing on the central question of how to pay for education reform.

Jones, however, insists he is fully committed to reform. He has formed a task force to look at how to better prepare teachers and has asked the Prichard Committee to look at the question of consolidating some school systems. Not long ago yet another of his commissions released hundreds of recommendations on how to restructure state government to help find the money that is not being raised through taxes.

"All of these reforms tie together, so we can free up some of these resources to target the things people need," said Sherry Jelsma, secretary of the Education and Humanities Cabinet. "And in my mind, what we need is a quality educational system from the cradle to the grave."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1993

Student loan clearinghouse set up

WASHINGTON — The student loan industry is setting up a national clearinghouse to help members confirm whether a student is still enrolled in school and entitled to deferred payments.

Daniel Boehmer, president of the National Student Loan Clearinghouse, said verifying enrollment "has been a fragmented, time-consuming process involving millions of communications annually among thousands of schools and lenders, 47 separate guarantee agencies and a number of servicers and secondary markets."

The clearinghouse is set to begin operations Monday, the day the Education Department announces the first schools selected for the new Federal Direct Student Loan Program. By issuing its own student loans, the department hopes to simplify the guaranteed student loan program, save money and cut defaults.

The guaranteed student loan program usually allows students to defer repayment while they are in school.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1993

WKU signs for foreign exchanges

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University has signed an agreement with two foreign institutions.

The five-year agreements with Trent University in Canada and Universidad Autonoma Capingo in Mexico will develop academic and administrative exchanges, promote faculty and researcher exchanges; push for joint publication of scholarly works and develop opportunities for study and research, the school said yesterday.

Working toward degree taking new meaning

By FRAN ELLERS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University senior Kimberly Woodard is one of the exceptions.

This semester she's carrying an 18-hour class load, running a cash register for up to 32 hours a week on the graveyard shift at the Five Star Food Mart, and keeping her grades high enough to hold on to her academic scholarship.

But unlike many other students, she'll earn her bachelor's degree in education in May, in just four years, the traditional standard.

According to a recent state study, many more students — at KSU and at other state universities — are facing stays at least five years long.

Music education major Michael Williams is several credit hours behind the standard pace — a junior classified as a sophomore — because he's waiting on tables at the Holiday Inn 25 hours a week to make ends meet. He also sings with KSU's celebrated choir, for which he gets a scholarship of about \$1,400 a year.

The scholarship is critical because Williams is paying his own way through school. So last week's announcement that tuition will rise again next year at Kentucky's universities complicates his life even further.

Money "is something that's always in the back of my mind," he said. He wants to boost his grades — his average is between a B and a high C — but he says it's tough.

"I can't concentrate on my studies as well as a person who comes in fully paid and all they have to worry about is their academic pursuit."

Williams faces a 5 percent increase in tuition next year — a total of \$240 for the school year — imposed by the Council on Higher Education. That comes after a 12 percent increase this year at KSU and the other regional universities.

Because Kentucky is slipping in its ability to support higher education, the council is heaping more of the load on students.

But at last week's meeting, council members got a staff report showing that only about a fifth of the students at some state schools, including Kentucky State, are graduating in four or five years.

There are several reasons why that's true at KSU. One is that the school enrolls many career state government employees who extend their classes over several years so they can hold their jobs.

But another important reason, KSU officials say, is that the cost of an education is harder for its students to bear. Many come from disadvantaged backgrounds and have to work their way through school. The total cost for Kentucky residents is about \$5,000 a year for tuition, room, board, books and fees.

The problem is compounded by the fact that a significant number of KSU students, such as Williams, are from out of state. They picked KSU because it has historically served black students, but their tuition is three times as high as that paid by Kentucky residents.

Getting through school is a financial struggle even for students who are not disadvantaged. Financial aid director Carmella Conner said state

and national trends hold true for KSU — financial aid simply can't keep up with rising school costs, and only the neediest students qualify. It's not surprising that some students have to drop out to make money, she said. What's surprising now, she said, is "to see somebody graduate in four years."

Williams, for instance, doesn't qualify for some financial aid because his parents aren't poor — his father is the coroner in Montgomery County, Ohio, which includes Dayton.

But neither can they afford to pay for his schooling. His mother doesn't work outside the home, and his parents are paying for private school for a younger brother.

"My parents told me that a higher education would basically be up to me," Williams said.

This year his costs are \$4,500 for out-of-state tuition, about \$1,250 for his half of renting an apartment — about the same cost as a dorm room — and hundred of dollars more for food, books and fees.

He pays for it with his scholarship, his earnings as a waiter — \$2.15 an hour plus tips — and other odd jobs. He's also taken out about \$5,000 in loans, not counting what he might need later this year.

A typical Monday means getting up to practice the piano for two hours until his first class at 10. He has five classes on Monday and finishes about 4:30. That gives him just enough time for the 20-minute walk to the Holiday Inn, where he works from 5 to 10 p.m.

He's willing to do this, Williams said, because he always wanted to attend Kentucky State. His sister, Marit Williams, went here and was

crowned Miss KSU. "I knew that this was the place I wanted to be."

Things have been just as tough this year for Kimberly Woodard, who's making just over \$4 an hour in her job at the food mart. This year, for the first time, Woodard didn't qualify for a federal Pell grant. That's apparently because her grandparents, who have financial responsibility for her, receive too much in Social Security.

One night last week Woodard, who is from Toledo, Ohio, and other education majors in Sue Turner's Learning Theory class at KSU discussed their experiences paying for school.

"For (Kentucky) to be so low in education, they make it so hard for you to get one," said senior Nancy Allen, a former Louisvillian who will have gone to school six years when she graduates in another year.

Allen is a single mother, a responsibility that has sometimes curtailed the number of hours she can take. But she also found it easier to get financial aid after she had her baby — even though it's still a struggle.

"It never seems to be enough. I always find myself having to take out loans."

Nevertheless, Woodard and others from Ohio point out that they would pay as much to go to some Ohio schools as they do paying out-of-state tuition at KSU.

The students don't complain about having to pay their own way. They just want to get their money's worth.

Said Neta Hamilton, 21, of Louisville: "If we're going to be paying more, we need to see more — more services, more things happening around campus."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1993

Good news from UK

University making big research contributions

In the area of research — and medical research in particular — the University of Kentucky has made several important contributions recently.

First, UK researchers Elaine and Myron Jacobson had an article published in Science magazine that explored a ground-breaking link between niacin deficiency and cancer. The researchers' work may help explain the role of niacin, a "mystery enzyme" found in red meat and cereal grains. And it could add to the growing understanding of how cancer works.

Then, Tuesday, another UK professor announced the development of a vaginal contraceptive that kills the HIV virus. The contraceptive gives sexually active heterosexual women — who are most at risk of getting AIDS — a

more convenient way to have safe sex. It could be on the market in two or three years.

The last bit of ground-breaking medical news to come out of UK appeared Wednesday. Researchers at UK took part in a nationwide study that found a cholesterol-lowering drug reduces the risk of heart attack and stroke. The findings could change the way doctors treat patients with high cholesterol levels, and could have applications for artery blockages throughout the body.

All three breakthroughs are important to the national medical community.

It's good to see that Kentucky's largest public institution is living up to its research mission and having a hand in such important developments.

Fraternity hazing becoming legal issue

By JAMES MALONE
Staff Writer

MURRAY, Ky. — Quentin Clark figured he would be snatched.

In the back of his mind, he expected that the pledge class of his Murray State University fraternity, Pi Kappa Alpha, would try to pay him back for the grief he had given them earlier in the semester.

But when they showed up on Nov. 22, 1992, to "abduct" him, cutting the phone lines and forcing their way into his bedroom, his pregnant wife thought it was for real. As her husband was handcuffed, she and her sister fiercely fought the pledges.

During the ensuing scuffle, police said, Clark's wife was punched several times in the abdomen.

And now the consequences of a college prank that began in a bedroom are being decided in a courtroom.

As a result of the scuffle, 11 young men now have criminal records. And they and two others are facing a civil suit brought by Tami Tucker-Clark, Quentin Clark's 19-year-old wife, and her 22-year-old sister, Tari Tucker-Newton.

Meanwhile, one of the pledges, Chad Parker, 22, of Hickman, has filed a counterclaim against Tucker-Clark, claiming she's responsible for the injuries she received when she fought the intruders.

"It started off no doubt" as a prank, "but it mushroomed and kind of got away from them," said Don Robertson, Murray's associate vice president for student affairs.

Experts say the case is a classic example of hazing — damaging physical, mental or emotional abuse connected with pledging a fraternity. Though blamed for 62 deaths since 1978, outlawed in 38 states including Kentucky, and condemned by national fraternity organizations, the practice continues.

Increasingly, however, hazing incidents are ending up in court. No agency collects statistics on hazing, but suits resulting from hazing deaths and injuries are on the rise and often result in sobering verdicts and settlements, experts say.

In their civil suit, which names the local Pi Kappa Alpha chapter, its national organization and the 13 pledges, Tucker-Clark and Tucker-Newton are seeking unspecified damages for injuries and anguish, as well as punitive damages. Tucker-Clark, who was five months pregnant at the time, also alleges that the beating might have caused neurological damage to her son, Quinn, who was born in March.

The pledges broke into Clark's trailer at 10:30 p.m., tackled him and handcuffed him.

"They tie you up and pretty much give you some of your own medicine," he said in an interview. "They pelt you with food or hang you from the ceiling."

Clark, who was not injured, now lives with his family in Madisonville. He testified before a grand jury in December 1992 that during the scuffle he saw his wife holding her stomach and screaming, "My baby, my baby! My stomach hurts, my baby..."

Tucker-Clark required hospitalization. Tucker-Newton said she required counseling.

After they pressed criminal charges, the sisters said, fraternity members and pledges harassed them. Tucker-Newton said she had to withdraw from school. University officials said they were unaware of any harassment. The grand jury eventually indicted the 13 pledges on misdemeanor assault and criminal mischief charges.

In June, according to court records, 11 of them entered Alford pleas — meaning they admitted no guilt but acknowledged there was enough evidence for a jury to convict them — in Calloway District Court. Jail terms were suspended on the condition that they perform community service.

A 12th pledge, who testified before the grand jury, was allowed to enter a diversion program, and counts against the remaining pledge were dropped on a prosecutor's recommendation.

The university imposed severe sanctions against the fraternity but did not suspend its charter. The chapter also was ordered to pay Tucker-Clark's medical expenses. The chapter currently is in good standing, said Robertson, the Murray official. All of the defendants in the civil suit have requested that it be dismissed.

Donald Waggener, a Lexington lawyer representing the plaintiffs, would not comment. And lawyers

representing the fraternity did not return phone calls. Chris Lane, vice president of the Murray Pi Kappa Alpha chapter, said he was not familiar with the suit or the incident.

Special prosecutor Mike Ward, questioning Clark before the grand jury, asked him why the incident had to get so violent when he knew why the pledges were there. According to a transcript, Clark answered: "It looks good on you if you don't let them take you. If they don't take you, you feel better for it."

Ward then asked, "Sort of a macho feeling?"

"Yes, that's it," Clark said.

It is often difficult to investigate hazing incidents because no one wants to talk, said Eileen Stevens of Sayville, N. Y., who heads a group that monitors the practice.

Stevens founded the Committee to Halt Useless College Killings (CHUCK) after a 1978 hazing incident that resulted in her son's death.

"There is so much secrecy surrounding hazing," she said. "Pledges and members take vows of silence. More and more, it's gone underground."

A transcript of the grand jury testimony that led to the indictments in the Murray case hints at an attempted cover-up.

After the attack, one of the pledges, Todd Throgmorton, 21, of Kevil, pleaded with Quentin Clark to keep quiet.

"Promise us you won't say anything," Clark quoted Throgmorton as begging that night. "This never happened."

In an interview, Clark said the pledges pressed him and his wife to deny that anyone had been hurt.

He said he severed his fraternity ties after the pledges involved in the incident became active members.

Hazing is not worth the risks, Clark said.

"Sometimes, people just don't think about the games they play," he said. "It's not a game. It has serious repercussions. This is an example."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1993

■ BOWLING GREEN

WKU teams with foreign schools: Western Kentucky University has signed an agreement with two foreign institutions.

The five-year agreements with Trent University in Canada and Universidad Autonoma Capiango in Mexico will develop academic and administrative exchanges; promote the exchange of faculty and researchers; facilitate joint publication of scholarly works; and develop opportunities for study and research, the school said yesterday.

IN OUR VIEW

Another hike

Increase in tuition provides another barrier en route to college education

We greet with dismay — but not surprise — yet another increase in tuition for the state's universities and community colleges. The hikes create yet another barrier for Kentuckians of limited financial means to get a college education. A state already ranked among the nation's lowest in percentage of adults with college education should be encouraging more young people to attend college, not discouraging them by making it more expensive.

Under the increases approved by the state Council on Higher Education, University of Kentucky and University of Louisville students will be paying \$110 more in tuition next fall, while students at the regional universities will see their tuitions increase by \$40 per semester. Students at the two-year community colleges will be paying \$60 more per semester.

Universities and community colleges do not deserve all the blame for the tuition increases — or even the bulk of it. While the state has

pumped millions of new dollars into elementary and secondary education in recent years, the financial needs of the universities and community colleges have been virtually ignored. With little prospect of the 1994 General Assembly allocating more than a modest increase in higher education funding, officials are convinced that they have no choice but to seek more money from students.

However, universities and community colleges could help their own cause by getting serious about combining or eliminating expensive programs that needlessly duplicate those on other campuses or that attract few students. Higher education officials are likely to get a more sympathetic ear from legislators if they can show how they are attempting to work together to cut costs. As long as any discussions about combining or eliminating programs turn into turf battles between competing universities, legislators — and the people — are likely to remain convinced the schools can do more to cut costs.

It is in everyone's best interest for Kentucky to encourage people to attend college. One of the best ways to do that is to keep costs as low as possible. There are some students who are unable to attend college because of costs, and there are others who, while able to borrow the necessary funds, are fearful of beginning their professional careers burdened with a huge college debt. These people have their chances of realizing their full potential thwarted.

Discouraging more college students by increasing costs can have a negative impact on this state's economic future. The best jobs of the future will demand an educated work force, and Kentucky can't achieve that by making it more difficult for students of limited means to attend college.

In order to limit tuition increases in the future, the General Assembly must address the real financial needs of higher education, and the universities must make more diligent attempts to reduce operating costs.

Dead student's family say ECU was negligent

BY MAYRAV SAAR

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

The family of an Eastern Kentucky University student who fell to her death from an 11-story dormitory window last year has filed a claim against the university.

In the state Board of Claims complaint, the mother of junior Holly Goodrich is seeking \$100,000, saying the university was negligent.

Virgena Goodrich also is asking the university to either seal every window or install safety restraints.

Goodrich says a malfunctioning window in Eastern's Telford Hall was responsible for her daughter's death.

Madison County Coroner Embry Curry said the student lost her balance when she was trying to close a window in her dorm room. The window swung outward and extended farther than other windows on the building, Goodrich said.

Since the incident occurred Oct. 28, 1993, the university has ignored its responsibility in the case, Goodrich said. She said the university did not notify her of her daughter's death — she heard about it on the campus radio's news program.

"It's as though they're saying we have no interest in you at all. We're just interested in your dollars," she said yesterday.

ECU President Hanly Funderburk and university attorney Giles Black declined to comment on the case.

Jackie Lynch, a spokeswoman for the state Board of Claims, said it was unusual that Goodrich waited to file the complaint until Oct. 28, the last day she could. A victim or the victim's family has one year after the incident to file a complaint.

But Goodrich said she had struggled with the decision since her daughter's death.

"A year was not enough time," she said. "With the trauma we went through, it was hard to make a decision. I tried to think, would (Holly) want this? And I decided that she would."

Goodrich said she also decided filing a claim could prevent something like this from happening again.

"The university has got to take responsibility for the safety of their students," she said. "If this happened again, I would feel responsible for not having done anything. I felt at least 50 percent better after I filed it."

A coffee house

Vandals put an end to unique gathering

By JIM ROBINSON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Vandals have put an end to a unique gathering of writers and musicians on Morehead State University's campus.

Organizers of a weekly "coffee house" on MSU's campus shut down what had become a popular venue for budding and veteran artists after vandals last week marked up walls on the first and second floor of the Lloyd Cassity Building, where the coffee house was held.

The only evidence to link the coffee house to the incident was graffiti on a first-floor wall that said "Coffee house rules."

Although organizers said they had no evidence to implicate coffee house participants in the vandalism, they decided to discontinue the weekly sessions anyway.

"When one person or a few people fail the university community in general, there are consequences," said George Eklund, an English professor who helped put on the event. "It's unappetizing and disappointing, but it has to be endured."

The three-hour jam sessions on Wednesday nights had provided a surprisingly popular outlet for a largely unseen segment of the campus and community.

At about 8 p.m. on Wednesday, they would begin to gather at the Patti Bolin Room, the lounge of the Lloyd Cassity Building.

They came with their guitars and their writings, sometimes scribbled on crumpled notebook paper a half-hour earlier, sometimes neatly double-spaced on clean white typing paper over which they labored for hours.

They checked their inhibitions at the door.

Then, what some described as an artistic subculture or underground in Morehead rose to the surface and performed.

For reasons even they were hard pressed to articulate, organizers said the weekly event took off this semester.

As many as 90 spectators had been crowding into the lounge to hear MSU students and faculty and some townspeople perform original music and read things they'd written.

In an atmosphere some say was reminiscent of the 1960s, they played music ranging from rap to grunge rock to raging Jimi Hendrix covers to quiet acappella numbers.

The readings included polished short stories and poems from graduate students and professors, to earnest journal entries from younger students sorting their way through the college experience.

"These are kids who sit in their rooms alone and write, or sit alone for hours and practice the guitar," Eklund said Nov. 3 at what turned out to be the final coffee house this semester.

Eklund and another English professor, Glen Colburn, organized the event.

"They don't have a fraternity," Eklund said. "They don't have a sorority."

The polos and pressed chinos that seemed to be a uniform on other parts of the campus were hard to find at the coffee house. Boots, untucked plaid shirts, long hair and blue jeans, all in some way comfortably unkempt, were the norm. Cigarettes were not uncool. At a recent coffee house, a poster of Jim Morrison, the late lead singer of The Doors, was propped on a table below the stately portrait of Mrs. Bolin, the late chairwoman of MSU's home-economics department and the lounge's namesake.

"It's really a pretty eclectic crowd," said Clark Gordon, a 22-year-old environmental science major from Paris, one of the most popular guitarists and songwriters to perform.

He said the coffee house was the only regular venue in a 30- to 40-mile radius at which he hears original material.

"Most of the people are usually people who have some kind of appreciation for some type of art. It's usually pretty much leftist people, not violently leftist," he said.

Eklund said the coffee house started two years ago as an outgrowth of the English club. But it wasn't until the second semester of last year, when musicians were included, that the event began to draw crowds.

Eklund said he and Colburn sponsored four coffee houses during the second semester last year. This year, they had nearly one a week.

Karly Higgins, a 20-year-old second semester freshman who was the unofficial master of ceremonies, called the acts to the stage after signing them up on a first-come, first-serve basis in a notebook she carried.

If you didn't sign up early, you sometimes didn't get to perform. On the final coffee house, some performers never made it to the stage, a small clearing with blue chairs in the midst of a semi-circle of couches and arm chairs.

Higgins, a gold loop through her right nostril and dressed in faded jeans and red, military style lace-up boots at a recent coffee house, used words

like "out-there" and "more reaching" to describe the kind of people who attended the coffee house.

"We all come together and we try to give, and everybody gives and everybody takes," Higgins said. "It's like a big gift-giving. It's like Christmas all the time."

There was an unwritten rule at the coffee house: no one mocked, at least publicly, anyone's performance. You couldn't get boded off the stage if you wanted to.

Eklund said that rule was largely responsible for generating the coffee house's uninhibited atmosphere.

"The tone and kind of the mood here is, 'Well, let it rip, and we're not going to make fun of you,'" he said. "The way it's set up it really encourages healthy risk-taking, and that kind of thing perpetuates itself."

Nobody attended the coffee house for class credit. Eklund said he didn't offer inducements to perform and he's not aware of any professor who did.

It was that nonacademic atmosphere that attracted at least one graduate student.

Gwen Gray, who's working on her master's degree in English, said she liked to try out new poems she'd written at the coffee house because of what she called the "non-judgmental audience."

"When I come here, I can cling to what I still like," she said. "Nobody has to tell me that I need to throw it away."

The coffee house also satisfied her urge to perform, which previously she had indulged only in her living room with the radio turned up.

"I like to perform," Gray said. "I do it to see if I can get everybody to shut up, and if

they do, I know it's a good poem."

The coffee house also drew performers from outside the university.

Eklund said he hopes to continue the coffee houses. He'd like to find a more atmospheric place, near but off MSU's campus to hold them.

He said he's upset that what had been so beneficial to so many had been ruined by so few.

"I think there's a need for (the coffee house)," he said. "Part of the college experience for me, and I sense for them too, is getting together with your peers and showing off what you do and exploring, sitting up half the night and talking or playing music or listening to music. I think it's a natural part of the liberal arts experience."

Matt Reed and Nathan Ratcliff, both 16, are juniors at Rowan County High School. Reed plays guitar. Ratcliff plays fiddle, the only such performer at the coffee house.

"It gives us a place to show our talent and share the music with people," said Reed after the duo played Pink Floyd's "Pigs on the Wing" and a rendition of "Sweet Georgia Brown" at a recent coffee house.

There was evidence of the coffee houses' fate at the final performance. Eklund told the students two empty beer cans had been found in a garbage can after the coffee house the week before. Drinking isn't allowed on campus and could jeopardize the coffee houses' future, he said.

Nov. 16, 1993 91A22-3-5-4

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1993

Beefed-up rules for teacher training backed

By LUCY MAY

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — Gov. Brereton Jones will soon receive sweeping recommendations to better prepare teachers for Kentucky's changing classrooms.

Changes in tenure, however, will not be among them.

The Governor's Task Force on Teacher Preparation approved 22 recommendations yesterday, setting standards by which the proficiency of teachers, administrators and the college programs that train them would be judged. The recommendations are due to Jones by Dec. 13, and he will decide what changes to propose to the General Assembly.

Robert Sexton, executive director of The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a citizen school-improvement group, called the recommendations bold.

"They put the focus on the quality of teaching and take it away from just taking courses," Sexton said.

The recommendations also require each state college and university to decide whether its teacher preparation program is a priority. If so, the college or university must spend more money on the program.

The Council on Higher Education and Education Professional Standards Board will shut down programs at colleges and universities that don't show a commitment.

The task force steered clear of tenure, the issue that brought about 200 teachers to a public hearing earlier this month. Many said changes in tenure would reduce job security at a time when dramatic

education reforms are making their jobs difficult and stressful. Tenure provides protection from politically motivated punishments but is often viewed as a way to have a job for life.

Sen. Ed Ford, D-Cynthiana, said tenure has nothing to do with making education programs better. Ford, a task force member and Senate Education Committee chairman, said the state must look into ways of requiring teachers to demonstrate competency every five years to keep their teaching certificates.

"If they cannot prove they are competent to teach children, they should not be teaching children," Ford said, adding that they could work as bus drivers as far as he was concerned.

The panel killed a recommendation that included allowing teachers to suggest who gets and keeps tenure. Instead, the panel will recommend that the governor ask concerned groups, such as the Kentucky Education Association, to submit plans to ensure teachers' competency. Ford called the compromise "meaningless" because "nothing is going to happen unless teachers are supportive of it."

Under the current system, school district officials grant teachers tenure after four years of satisfactory performance.

Kentucky Education Association President Marnel Moorman said he was pleased with the group's recommendations, especially those calling for teachers to develop their own in-service training and professional development plans. Ford complained that too

Task force recommendations

These are some of the recommendations the Governor's Task Force on Teacher Preparation will present to Gov. Brereton Jones:

■ The state school board should develop a plan to pay teachers based on their performance, not on the number of graduate courses taken.

■ College students should have to submit portfolios of their work to get into teacher degree programs.

■ Colleges and universities that keep teacher education programs should get money for those programs based on student assessments, job placements and service to local school districts.

■ The state school board should determine "best practices" in Kentucky schools each year and expected developments. The Council on Higher Education should ensure that teacher training programs are revised to support these practices.

■ Colleges and universities that keep their teacher-training programs should use Kentucky Education Reform Act principles of teaching and assessment throughout the college or university since teachers take many courses outside colleges of education.

— GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON TEACHER PREPARATION

often school districts use snow days as professional development days without adequately planning activities to make teachers better.

The task force also recommended establishing Kentucky Educator Certification Centers to judge those applying for certification as beginning or advanced teachers. Applicants would bring a collection of their work and a resume to the centers where they would take tests and go to classrooms to demonstrate what they know. Those demonstrations would be videotaped, and a panel would convene to review the videotape and other materials to decide whether the applicant passes.

IN OUR VIEW

Words of praise

'Me 'n' Susie'

Many tributes have been paid over the years to Dr. Claire Louise Caudill, but none as unique as "Me 'n' Susie," a one-woman play about the woman who has devoted her life to improving medical care in northeastern Kentucky.

Dr. Shirley Gish, an associate professor of speech at Morehead State University, wrote the play and performed it Friday night at MSU's Button Auditorium. Gish called the play her personal salute to Caudill.

Caudill returned to her native Rowan County after graduating from the University of Louisville Medical School in 1948. She was the driving force behind the construction of the St. Claire Medical Center, which has had three major expansions since it opened in 1963. The

hospital, in turn, has helped attract other doctors to Rowan County.

The "Susie" in the play's title is Susie Halbleib, a nurse who met Caudill when she was interning at a maternity hospital. Halbleib returned to Morehead with Caudill, planning to stay only one year. Like Caudill, she continues to be active in medicine in Rowan County.

"I think Dr. Louise needs to be written about and approached with great awe," said Gish, "although she herself is a timid, modest woman who doesn't really think she did anything except what she had to do."

Our hope is that "Me 'n' Susie" will be performed more than once. It can be an entertaining vehicle for future Rowan Countians to learn how one remarkable woman has influenced the life of an entire community.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS

MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY

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MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1993

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1993

Administration offers list of core subjects for state universities

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — English, mathematics and philosophy are on a list of majors that Gov. Brereton Jones' administration thinks should be available at all state universities.

But economics, anthropology and psychology are not.

Those and other subjects excluded from the administration's proposed list of core programs would, in general, be offered at only four of the eight state universities.

The list, unveiled during a meeting of a commission Jones created to streamline higher education, drew immediate fire from university presidents.

Yesterday's meeting was less fiery than the one two weeks ago, however, when leaders and supporters of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville angrily debated the idea — voiced by Cabinet Secretary Kevin Hable — of eliminating the UK Dental School.

Yesterday Hable urged the Governor's Higher Education Review Commission to decide which duplicated programs should be eliminated to free up money for more important courses.

"Do we truly need five institutions offering agriculture education?" he asked. "Do we need eight colleges of education? Does a state like Kentucky need six MBA programs? Do we really need ... six journalism schools? That's the kind of analysis we need to do."

When the programs committee met later to start making that kind of analysis, the university presidents questioned how the administration's list of proposed core programs was developed.

Western Kentucky University President Thomas Meredith said the schools had worked in the past with a longer list of core programs, which contained about 21 programs compared with 15 on the new list. The list was developed about five years ago by the schools' chief academic officers. Meredith asked why the administration had cut programs without input from the presidents and their academic officers.

James Miller, commission chairman, said Hable had developed the reduced list to help the commission

CORE ACADEMIC SUBJECTS

The Jones administration has proposed a list of core undergraduate subjects that should be available at all state universities. Programs not on the list would, in general, be offered as majors only at four universities.

Administration's core subjects	Some majors not on list
Art (studio)	Anthropology
Biology	Dramatic arts
Chemistry	Earth science
English	Economics
French	Fine arts
German	Geography
History	Psychology
Mathematics	Religion
Music	Sociology
Philosophy	Speech
Physics	
Political science & government	
Spanish	

focus on which courses could be duplicated and which should have to be justified if they're taught at too many schools. Hable was at another committee meeting.

U of L President Donald Swain asked whether the list shouldn't include economics. Meredith said the arts should be better represented, because they are important in the Kentucky Education Reform Act, which is guiding the state's primary and secondary schools. Sherry Jelsma, chairwoman of the programs committee, asked whether anything else should be eliminated or added to the list.

Meredith said a committee debate was the wrong way to proceed.

"Sitting around a table and firing away like this is not the right way to do this," he said. "This is big-time stuff."

He said university faculties, academic officers and boards must be involved in the debate and suggested a meeting of the schools' chief academic officers to develop an updated list of core programs before the commission meets Dec. 3.

Such a meeting will be arranged by the university presidents.

Closing UK dental school seen as aid to engineering

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky can develop a nationally recognized engineering school at the University of Kentucky, and money freed up by closing the UK dental school could help the effort, according to a report by the Kentucky Council on Higher Education.

The report was issued yesterday at a meeting of the Governor's Higher Education Review Commission, which is working to streamline and improve the state's universities and colleges.

A separate study on ideas for closing the UK dental school and expanding the University of Louisville dental school also was issued yesterday but wasn't discussed. The notion of closing UK's dental school caused furor at the commission's meeting two weeks ago.

In discussing the engineering-school report yesterday, Gary Cox, executive director of the Council on Higher Education, said UK's program is much like the nationally ranked schools at Virginia Tech, North Carolina State and some other universities UK often compares itself to, just much smaller. More money would let it hire more professors and make more impact nationally.

"We've spoken with engineering-school deans around the country," Cox said. "They say it's fundamentally a matter of faculty. It's faculty which bring in grants. With faculty you build a critical mass."

University of Louisville President Donald Swain, whose school also has an engineering program, asked Cox how long it would take to develop a top-flight engineering school at UK.

"I'm not prepared to say," Cox said, "but I think it could be done in a decade or less." Swain said he was afraid that the state would not sustain a large enough financial commitment for long enough to build UK's program into a nationally recognized school, and in the meantime, U of L's engineering school would be weakened.

UK President Charles Wethington said he believed a top-ranked school could be developed in Lexington.

(Cont.)

College funding formula under discussion

BY DOTTIE BEAN

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — Tying increases in future funding for Kentucky's public universities to how they perform seems likely to be one recommendation that could emerge from a gubernatorial commission.

Several university presidents supported the idea yesterday, although they also urged that any performance yardsticks be thoroughly thought out.

Hammering out a formula for performance funding is the most significant issue before the commission, University of Kentucky President Charles Wethington said.

"It would indicate to our publics we are serious about making changes in higher education and in building quality education."

Jim Miller, an Owensboro lawyer who is chairman of the governor's Higher Education Review Commission, said coupling state money with performance

would be a dramatic departure from the present system and would make Kentucky a leader in higher education funding.

The present funding is based on a complex formula that takes the universities' enrollments into account.

Meanwhile, the bickering that marked the commission's last meeting and led to the resignation of state Sen. Michael R. Moloney two weeks ago was missing yesterday.

But the issue that touched it off isn't dead.

As expected, the staff of the Council on Higher Education presented a plan for closing the UK dental school or for merging it with the University of Louisville's.

Wethington, who vigorously protested the dental school suggestion two weeks ago, remained silent yesterday as several commission members said the panel should move forward with the recommendation despite expectations

that it will become mired in politics and controversy.

"Why do these issues become political problems in the legislature?" asked Joe Prather, an adviser to Gov. Brereton Jones and a former finance secretary and Senate president pro tem. "Because a lot of people sitting at this table cause them to become bigger issues than they really are."

The reference was to the eight presidents and chairmen of the boards of the universities, all of whom are members of the 26-member commission.

Meanwhile, Moloney, who is chairman of the Senate budget committee, vowed yesterday to "do everything I can in budget committee to see that the UK dental school stays open."

Wethington and Moloney have said that closing UK's dental school would not save UK much money and could cut out some services provided to people in Eastern and Central Kentucky.

In resigning from the commission,

Moloney criticized the panel and Gov. Brereton Jones for tilting at windmills and raising a diverse set of issues that have little chance of getting through the legislature.

"What the legislature is going to do should have nothing to do with what this committee does," Prather said. Other members agreed.

At Prather's suggestion, the commission also delayed dealing with duplication between vocational programs run by Kentucky's Cabinet for Workforce Development and the community colleges governed by UK.

Before he resigned, Moloney had asked the commission to look at the duplication of programs between the two systems.

"The one thing that the task force could look at that really could save money, they don't want to look at," Moloney said yesterday. "The duplication is unbelievable."

UK Dental School
(Cont.)

"Getting there is possible," Wethington said. "The time it will take is dependent on the resources put into it."

In an interview, Wethington said he didn't believe engineering and dentistry could be linked. He wants to retain the UK dental school.

In the report on engineering education, the council recommended putting \$2 million more a year into the UK engineering school by giving it \$500,000 in state money, matched three to one by private contributions. That would be in addition to \$300,000 state money and \$600,000 in private matching funds that the UK and U of L engineering schools now get — and would continue to receive — for equipment.

The report says funding for engineering might come through eliminating the UK dental school. The council report on dental schools says up to \$1.5 million might be phased in the first year of a four-year phase of the UK school, with up to \$7 million payable annually after it's closed.

Jerry Jelsma, chairwoman of the committee considering professional education, said the group needed more cost information about professional schools, particularly engineering, before it could address the issue. The group also wants more information about whether the state should have law schools, Jelsma said. The future of the schools will be debated later at its Dec. 3 meeting.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1993

Eastern breaking ground today for fire and safety engineering lab

BY AMY ETMANS

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

RICHMOND — Next fall, fire and safety engineering students at Eastern Kentucky University will apply what they have learned in the classroom to real-life situations.

That's when the Ashland Oil Fire and Safety Laboratory will be completed. The facility, which the university breaks ground for today, also will serve professionals who are continuing their education.

The \$1.3 million laboratory, named by the EKV Board of Regents in January, has been many years in the making.

"It's been an egg we have been sitting on waiting for it to hatch,"

"It's been an egg we have been sitting on waiting for it to hatch."

LARRY COLLINS
program coordinator

said Larry Collins, program coordinator and associate professor.

Funding for the complex came in part from private donations. Ashland Oil contributed \$250,000 over five years.

"We're eager to help improve industrial and technical training in the commonwealth and we're especially proud to take a lead role in the project," said Ashland Oil

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer John R. Hall.

The facility will include computer, chemistry of fire and hazardous materials laboratories; an emergency services training area; fully functional fire detection and suppression systems; classrooms; and faculty offices.

Collins said 10,000 of the building's 23,000 squarefeet will be completed by next fall. The final 13,000 square feet will be built later.

The facility, which will be built near EKV's new law enforcement complex off Kit Carson Drive, could increase enrollment in the university's department of loss prevention and safety.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1993

The tenure trap

GOOD SENSE has prevailed. The proposal to require that teachers get approval from their peers, in order to keep tenure, has been dropped. Chairman Sherry Jelsma was right: This did not constitute "caving in." It was, instead, a recognition that the tenure issue was not central to the work of the Governor's Task Force on Teacher Preparation.

An angry, protracted struggle to deal with the tenure issue in this way would have doomed the broader initiative, which has much to recommend it.

The recommendation, as we read it, would have opened up the possibility of installing a whole new system for teacher assessment — one that was vulnerable to cronyism.

More important, it would have harkened back to an earlier era, pre-KERA. One of the chief insights of the KERA educational reform program was a recognition that progress couldn't be dictated from Frankfort; the whole idea was to decentralize the education effort. The point was to stop imposing solutions from the top down; unfortunately, the tenure proposal appeared to do just that.

The tenure plan suggested that somebody was thinking, "Hey, we know best what good teachers are. Let us design an assessment system in Frankfort and implement it with the help of some local folks." Maybe that was not what the task force intended, but that is how many would have perceived it.

Sen. Ed Ford, who supports competency tests for teachers every five years, says, "I care about children getting an education, not ensuring someone's job." If he

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Wednesday, November 17, 1993

Campus atrocities

Those who destroy college papers have no respect for basic freedoms

Activists on college campuses have been seizing and destroying student newspapers they consider racist or insensitive to the needs of blacks, women and other aggrieved groups. The rationale for this vandalism is that "we're making a statement."

The statement they're making is that they have no respect for the freedoms of speech and press guaranteed by the Constitution.

Whatever the motivation, confiscation of campus newspapers is a throwback to the book-burning tactics of Brown Shirts in Nazi Germany during the 1930s. It has nothing to do with discrimination and less to do with open debate, which is what colleges are about.

The latest atrocity was the theft of 10,000 copies of the Diamondback, student newspaper at the University of Maryland, by self-appointed defenders of women and minorities.

Similar incidents have oc-

really cares about children's education, he will want to avoid an approach to teacher assessment that gives every indication of turning back the tide of reform.

curred at other campuses, including the theft of 14,000 copies of the Daily Pennsylvanian at the University of Pennsylvania last spring by black students who didn't like the views of a white columnist. Sheldon Hackney, then president of Penn and now chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, condemned the theft but muddled the issue by musing about an apparent conflict between "diversity" and freedom of expression.

To his credit, Maryland's president, William Kirwan, has been more direct. "The university," said Kirwan, "is unequivocal in its support of the First Amendment right of freedom of speech — even if such speech is offensive to some persons."

Destroying newspapers may be a statement of sorts, but what it says is that some misguided students are unwilling to tolerate any viewpoint or opinion that doesn't agree with their own

Strapped public colleges stick students with more of the bill

About 80 percent of the students pursuing higher education attend public colleges and universities. Many of these schools have historically championed easy entry and low costs.

Hundreds of thousands of adults of my generation speak gratefully of their rise from poverty through the intercession of low-cost, high-quality state or city education.

But today that mission is eroding. State budgets are so tight, and taxpayers so unwilling, that they're underfunding the campuses and requiring students to foot more of the bill.

Between 1987 and 1992, state appropriations per full-time student in higher education nationwide fell 13 percent in real terms, says economist Morton Owen Schapiro of the University of Southern California.

To raise revenue, public colleges have been increasing students' bills at double-digit rates. The average cost of tuition, fees, room, board and books at a four-year public college comes to \$6,552 this year for students living on campus and \$4,562 for those



**JANE BRYANT
QUINN**
COLUMNIST

who commute. Tuition alone has risen 37 percent over the past three years.

At two-year community colleges, full-time commuting students now pay an average \$3,388, up 49 percent over the past three years.

Compared with the average cost of a four-year private college (\$14,292), that looks pretty cheap. And in fact it's a bargain to the

better-off students who increasingly populate state schools. In the 1991-92 academic year, some 30 percent of the dependent undergraduates at the University of California came from families with incomes of more than \$80,000 a year. Their presence in the state-financed system argues for even higher public tuition, says Barry Munitz, chancellor of California State University.

Today's fees look daunting, however, to low-income students and may even discourage some from applying. Joseph Burke, provost of the State University of New York, thinks that taxpayer-supported schools have a mandate to serve the taxpayers at low cost. But, Munitz argues, with higher

prices, he could finance aid for his lower-income students and also have some extra money to raise the quality of his academic programs.

There are problems, however, with this Robin Hood game. It has always worked well at private colleges and universities. But it's much less reliable in the public sector: Tuition increases may be stashed in the state treasury rather than used to finance aid to the poor.

In recent years state grants have fallen well behind the spiraling rate of tuition inflation. The result is a de facto public policy of high tuition combined with low student aid — except, of course, for student loans.

Some ways to cut costs:

■ If you're leaning toward a private college, consider the publics if they can provide the classes you want. Private schools offer more student aid but may saddle you with larger loans.

■ If underfunding is eroding the quality of your state schools, ask if you can study in another state's college without paying the full non-resident fee. There are various types of reciprocity agreements.

■ Apply as early as January for financial

aid — estimating your income if you don't yet have your W-2 forms.

Last year Congress made middle-class students eligible for more state and college aid, "but that's a moot point because we don't have the money," says J. Michael Orenduff, acting chancellor of the University of Maine. So it's first-come, first-served.

Grants are rarely available today to students who apply past the deadline.

■ Start out at a two-year community college, then switch to a residential school for your last two years. Both states and colleges have stepped up their efforts to make transfers seamless.

In Florida, for example, English 1001 is roughly the same course at both two- and four-year institutions, so your credits can easily be transferred. The trick is to know what your upper-level school requires so you enter with all the courses you need.

■ Don't waste your last year of high school. Seniors who take and pass advanced-placement courses for college credit may be able to graduate from college sooner and at less cost.

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Nov. 22, 1993 91A22-3-5-3

MSU Clip Sheet

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INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday, November 20, 1993

MSU to seek state funding for renovation

By ROGER ALFORD
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Administrators at Morehead State University will try to get state funding for a \$6.8 million renovation of an aging portion of Lappin Hall when the General Assembly convenes in January.

Porter Dailey, vice president for administration and fiscal affairs, said the proposed renovation of the science building will be a top priority in a wish list of projects that the university plans to make to the governor's office.

The oldest part of the building was constructed in 1937, with an addition built in 1967. Both are in need of repairs.

A third section was recently added to Lappin Hall at a cost of \$5.3 million, and was dedicated on Friday prior to a regents' meeting here.

Judy Yancey, spokeswoman for the university, said hopes are that the General Assembly now will appropriate money to refurbish the oldest sections of the building.

The renovation was the top priority on the MSU Board of Regents' building requests submitted to the Council on Higher Education earlier this year.

However, the council dropped the proposed renovation to a "Priority 2" classification in a budget request it in turn submitted to Gov. Brereton Jones for consideration in next year's legislative session.

Some members of the board of regents expressed concern about what impact that classification would have on MSU's chances of getting funding in the 1994-95 biennium.

Dailey said the administration would continue its efforts to secure the funding.

The Council on Higher Education's top funding requests for construction at MSU were \$2 million to make all the buildings handicap accessible, \$790,000 to address health and safety concerns and \$360,000 to repair elevators.

The proposed Lappin Hall renovation was listed along with a \$2.8 million project to modify or replace 14 air conditioning units to bring them into compliance with the Clean Air Act.

MSU President Ronald G. Eaglin said he expects operating revenue for the university not to increase substantially — about 3 percent — in the next biennium.

Eaglin said he expects funding increases to be based on performance in 1995-96. That's a recommendation from the Higher Education Review Commission and the Council on Higher Education.

The increases would be based on performance standards such as the graduation rates.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1993

Murray ponders \$3 million in cuts

MURRAY, Ky. — Murray State University could cut annual expenses by more than \$3 million by eliminating National Boy Scout Museum funding, cutting the number of degree programs and reducing athletic expenses by 25 percent, a task force says.

The recommendations must be reviewed and approved by various university committees, the board of regents and the state Council on Higher Education.

The recommendations are part of a 34-page report prepared by the Task Force on Academic Restructuring, appointed earlier this year by university President Ronald Kurth.

The proposals include the formation of a community college that would offer a variety of associate-degree programs. The report said a structured community college would be less costly than offering associate programs through the four-year structure.

The largest single cut would be in the athletic programs. The task force proposed slashing \$630,351 from the budget. It includes a 10 percent cut mandated earlier this year by the regents.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1993

■ MURRAY

64 apply for school presidency: Murray State University has received 64 applications to replace President Ronald Kurth, whose contract was not extended at an August board meeting.

Board regents vice chairman Sid Easley said regents will begin looking at applications during the first week of December.

Kurth's contract expires June 30.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1993

64 apply for Murray State post

MURRAY, Ky. — Murray State University has received 64 applications to replace President Ronald Kurth, whose contract was not extended at an August board meeting.

Board of regents Vice Chairman Sid Easley said regents will begin looking at applications during the first week of December. Kurth's contract expires June 30.

Also at MSU, the board of regents adopted a resolution Thursday to bring a four-year engineering program to far Western Kentucky. The regents voted to form a task force to get Murray State to work with the University of Kentucky and/or the University of Louisville. The task force will report to the board of regents during its meeting in early January.

'Education report card' funding of universities gets an incomplete

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

University funding based on an "education report card" — it's an idea embraced by the presidents of all eight state universities.

Other states have tried that approach, but with spotty success.

Also, assessment experts warn that there are difficulties in coming up with such a system.

In the 1995-96 school year, 5 percent of the Kentucky universities' budgets — about \$30 million — will be based on performance. The money would go to the schools only if they get good grades on factors such as graduation rates, percentage of undergraduate courses taught by full-time faculty members, and students' success in remedial math and English courses.

The Governor's Higher Education Review Commission and a committee of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education will decide in the next few months which measurements to use.

At a review commission meeting Tuesday, University of Kentucky President Charles Wethington said the idea of basing funding on educational success "is the most significant issue before this commission."

That's saying a lot, considering that the governor has asked the commission to also recommend such fundamental changes as higher admission standards to state schools and the elimination of duplication among courses and even among professional schools.

But Wethington and other university presidents think the new approach to budgeting will dramatically affect university quality.

The experience of Tennessee — the state that has used performance-based budgeting the longest — isn't so clear, however. And experts in measuring and improving higher-education performance also warn that basing university budgets on performance can be complicated.

"It looks so much prettier before you try to do it," said Alan Krech, a South Carolina associate commissioner of higher education.

It's difficult to get schools to agree on useful measurements, Krech said. And once they do, he added, schools have a tendency "to

finagle to get more money."

That might include teaching students to do well on a specific exam used in the performance measurements, while not improving the education they're getting, Krech said.

His state has been analyzing university performance since 1989. South Carolina has repeatedly tried to incorporate performance measurements into the budgeting process but hasn't found ones that will work, said Krech, who has consulted on Kentucky's plans to measure university performance.

Tennessee has based part of its higher-education budget on university performance for 14 years.

The most recent research on Tennessee's plan is worrisome for John Folger, who helped develop the plan when he was the first director of the state's higher-education commission in the 1970s. He recently studied the performance of Tennessee students on tests measuring their general education — what they've

learned in core liberal-arts courses.

"There was practically no change in the test scores over 10 years," said Folger, emeritus professor of public policy at Vanderbilt University. "I was disappointed."

The exception was Tennessee State University, where the test scores did increase significantly, Folger said. But they increased only after entrance requirements were raised from a level that had been much lower than other schools'.

Folger thinks performance budgeting might work if the money a school earns goes directly to the areas that need improvement, not to the schools' administrations.

"The hardest part is measuring performance at the core of what universities are all about, and that's the education," Folger said.

Krech also is concerned about efforts to tie funding to performance measurements. He thinks accountability reports are best used to help schools find problems.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1993

Rates of graduation don't always tell the whole story

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

Of all the information in report cards issued this month for each state university, graduation rates get the most attention from the public and are disliked the most by educators.

The rates are popular because they seem to epitomize how well a school is doing its job.

But educators say the numbers can be misleading.

Graduation rates vary greatly from school to school, and they can make one university look as if it's doing a terrible job when it's compared with another school or with national averages.

For example, the Council on Higher Education reported that the University of Kentucky's graduation rate for full-time undergraduates was 45 percent after five years, compared with 23 percent for the University of Louisville and 20 percent for Northern Kentucky and Kentucky State universities.

Even UK's rate doesn't look so good in statistics compiled by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to report on athletes' performance nationwide. Half of the UK students who started school in 1986 had graduated six years later, compared with 55 percent for all students nationwide, says the NCAA report released in September.

Alexander Astin, an education researcher at the University of California at Los Angeles, said graduation rates are misleading if they don't include other information.

In a recent report in The Chronicle of Higher Education, Astin said students' preparation for college — as shown by high school grades and entrance-exam scores — affects graduation rates much more than anything universities do to retain students, such as tutoring or special orientation sessions for freshmen.

The race and sex of students, and other factors including whether students live on campus their first year, also are related to how quickly students graduate, Astin said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1993

Northern Kentucky University gaining recognition, numbers

ASSOCIATED PRESS

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS — Chicago businessman Bill Wade had never heard of Northern Kentucky University, but he knew it would be a key element of his plan to bring a new automotive parts distribution center to the area.

Wade is president of CR Services, a worldwide manufacturer and distributor of automotive seals and bearings, and was counting on NKU to provide training for his workforce. Still, when he finally visited the campus in September, he was surprised.

"I was expecting something much, much smaller," Wade said. "We were curious about Northern Kentucky University because it seemed so advanced, yet it's an institution nobody in Chicago knew anything about."

President Leon Boothe says the university is still the region's best-kept secret. But with 12,000 students and a faculty of 726, the university has grown immensely in the past 25 years. The school moved to the Highland Heights campus in 1972 with 3,596 students and a faculty of 147.

The school traces its roots to 1949, when the Northern Extension Center opened as a community college in Covington. It converted from a two-year to four-year college in 1970.

"Without NKU, the area would be less educated, it would have fewer jobs and it would have a lower quality of life," Gov. Brereton Jones told The Kentucky Post recently in an interview for a six-part series about the university.

"Northern Kentucky University has made higher education much more accessible to a very significant part of the state," Jones said.

In addition to educating students to become lawyers, nurses, teachers and other professionals, NKU provides a significant economic stimulus for the region.

With 1,322 workers, NKU itself is northern Kentucky's fifth-largest employer. Less measurable are the jobs created simply because a university is there.

Wade said one of the main benefits CR saw from the area was the availability of NKU and its experience in working with business.

"The things that we asked for and asked about — gee, one thing after another — they said, Yeah. We know how to do that. Yeah. We can do that. That's really a resource when looking for a new site or a way to develop business."

Ed Buechel, chairman of the Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, said that if it weren't for NKU, there would be a big void in the region's economic development. Statistics indicate the workforce also might be considerably less educated.

Before NKU, 30 percent of the area's high school graduates went on to college. That figure has grown to 60 percent.

About 95 percent of NKU's students come from the area. And, after students get their degrees, they don't leave. Eighty-five percent of the graduates remain in the area.

Northern Kentucky University chronology

1948: Northern Extension Center established in Covington. Part of University of Kentucky community college system.

1949: First enrollment at Northern Extension Center. Classes conducted at various locations.

1962: The school, by then generally known as Northern Community College, opens campus in Covington.

1965: Enrollment tops 1,200.

1966: State higher education survey commission recommends exploring a four-year, public college somewhere in Northern Kentucky.

1967: Republican and Democratic gubernatorial nominees endorse four-year college for northern Kentucky.

1968: Gov. Louie B. Nunn signs legislation establishing Northern Kentucky State College on March 14.

1970: First classes offered by Northern Kentucky State College.

1971: Ground broken for new campus at Highland Heights.

1972: Salmon P. Chase College of Law, founded in Cincinnati in 1893, merges with NKSC; Highland Heights campus opens. Enrollment: 3,596.

1973: First commencement.

1976: Name changed to Northern Kentucky University.

Many of those graduates now have important roles in northern Kentucky. Some run cities and counties, lead banks, teach children, or have gone on to become doctors and lawyers.

Rep. Jim Callahan, D-Southgate, said the university also has helped build a regional identity for northern Kentucky. Callahan and Frank Steely, who served as Northern's first president, believe the university has gained influence downstate.

"I think the word we used to say, 'stepchild,' is probably a bit of an exaggeration now," Steely said.

One reason is Salmon P. Chase College of Law, which merged with NKU in 1972, Steely said. Students from all over the state attend the law school, and many go back to their hometowns and run for state office.

Steely believes those students won't forget the area where they attended school.

"This will give us a much more significant voice in Frankfort," Steely said. "Northern Kentucky will one day have the same base of support in the legislature that Louisville and Lexington has."

The college also is turning out teachers. In the last nine years, 1,395 first-year teachers have been employed in northern Kentucky schools.

Academic program for blacks upheld

ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — A scholarship program limited to black students at the University of Maryland is constitutional because of the school's history of racial discrimination, a judge ruled yesterday.

U.S. District Judge Frederick J. Motz rejected arguments by senior Daniel Podbresky that his constitutional rights were violated because he could not apply for the scholarship even though he was academically qualified. He sued in 1990.

"At bottom, the only damage ... is the insult to his sensibilities caused by the continuation of a program which he believes to be wrong in principle," Motz said.

Motz said the university proved that the effects of past discrimination continue today and that many black students, parents and counselors believe blacks are not welcome at the main campus in College Park.

The Benjamin Banneker program, named after the 19th century black scientist and inventor from Ellicott City, Md., awards about \$800,000 in scholarships each year to 80 or more academically gifted black students at the campus.

The scholarships amount to 1 percent of the total financial aid in the university's budget and are "designed to remedy the effects of past injustices to African-Americans without interfering with the rights of others in the process," Motz said.

Richard Samp, Podbresky's lawyer, said he will appeal.

"The Supreme Court has made it clear that this type of discrimination is to be permitted only in very rare circumstance," he said.

Janelle Byrd, an attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in Washington, said the decision bolsters her organization's contention that universities should be able to remedy problems that resulted from segregation and discrimination.

"At bottom, the only damage ... is the insult to his sensibilities caused by the continuation of a program which he believes to be wrong in principle."

FREDERICK J. MOTZ
U.S. district judge

Nov. 29, 1993 91A22-3-5-2

MSU Clip Sheet

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INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1993

U.S. universities study streamlining, resource sharing

BY MARY JORDAN
THE WASHINGTON POST

ST. LOUIS — Within the decade, U.S. universities will offer a narrower range of courses than they do now, and to cut costs many will enter arrangements in which they share resources from Beowulf professors to entire science departments.



A consensus of more than 450 college presidents and leaders gathered recently was that a fundamental reshaping of higher education is under way, bringing the most significant changes since World War II.

After that war, the federal government helped returning soldiers pay for college educations, starting a flood of middle-class, poor and minority students to institutions that previously had been academies for the elite.

Now even the most prestigious U.S. universities are bending to 1990s pressures that include plummeting public funding and demands from parents that colleges do more for the same amount of money.

"When looking down the barrel of a gun, reality of change becomes much more focused," said E. Gordon Gee, president of Ohio State University.

Gee said hard decisions must be made so colleges can better concentrate on their core areas of excellence.

At the same time that this streamlining is going on, technology is reshaping how instruction is delivered.

As early as next year at some campuses, millions of books will be instantly available on a student's dormitory computer. At some campuses, individualized computer programs act as writing coaches. Elsewhere, computers are replacing chemistry laboratories because the experiments are cheaper on the computer screen and don't entail the expensive disposal of hazardous waste.

"This is a restructuring born of a reality that it is a different world out there," said Robert Zemsky, director of the University of Pennsylvania's Institute for Research on Higher Education. Zemsky leads the Pew Higher Education Roundtable, a non-profit initiative based in Philadelphia that sponsored the meeting.

Change is imminent, Zemsky said, because the public demands it. Colleges and universities must be more "customer-friendly" and aware of what parents and students want, he said, because they are

"in a shopping mood."

There is a concern nationwide that college degrees are becoming too expensive.

John DiBiaggio, the president of Tufts University, said that in the last few decades if an alumnus made a big contribution or a foundation came through with a grant, colleges responded by breezily adding departments, programs and centers, and taking on entire new missions. "We developed things on the periphery because we got the resources," DiBiaggio said.

But the costs of running so many different programs and departments are forcing many college presidents to decide which ones to keep and which ones they must eliminate.

Brother Patrick Ellis, president of Catholic University, said that there are 18 different departments in his College of Arts and Sciences and that in the future institutions such as his might be forced to decide that instead of 18 departments, there should be five areas of study. That would reduce expenses; there would no longer be a need for all of the 18 secretaries, department chairmen and attendant computer terminals.

But Ellis also said he is worried that during a period in which consolidation is the password for universities, some small but essential programs could become victims.

"How many programs can you close in the interest of efficiency

without losing the character of the university?" Ellis asked.

"Which ones go?" asked Gee. "That, of course, is the \$64,000 question." The decisions are so controversial, he said, that they are taking a toll on university leaders. Gee has been the head of his huge university for just three years, but that already gives him the average tenure for Big Ten schools.

Carol Cartwright, president of Kent State University, said it often makes no sense for an institution to construct its own medical or science facility if one already exists nearby. In the future, students will take more classes and use more facilities at off-campus sites.

For years Washington, D.C., colleges and universities have been in a consortium that allows students to take classes at all member institutions. Many of the same schools also have library sharing arrangements. In many large university hubs, such as Boston, there are similar arrangements, and students can take shuttle buses to other schools to attend courses not offered at their own.

DiBiaggio said one aspect of the prospective changes bothers him: the increased pressure to give students not just a strong liberal-arts education but to offer them specific job skills. Universities should be thinking, he said, "not about training kids for their first job, but their entire careers."

Fick, feats have MSU flying high

By MIKE EMBRY
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOREHEAD — Morehead State hopes to start what it finished last season.

The Eagles got off to a disastrous start a year ago in dropping their first 12 games. But they recovered, winning six of their final 15 to finish 6-21 overall and 6-10 in the Ohio Valley Conference.

"I think the last part of the season, knowing that they could compete in the OVC, and then playing as well as they did, I think that experience has helped them tremendously," said third-year coach Dick Fick.

Only three lettermen return from last season, but they all were starters — guard Johnnie Williams, a junior, and guard Marty Cline and forward John Brannen, both sophomores.

A fourth returning letterman could be forward Kelly Wells, who is suing to play despite doctors' recommendations that he retire because of a kidney condition.

"We're young, but we're young and experienced," Fick said.

The only other starter gone from last season is All-OVC center Doug Bentz. He led the team in scoring (20.7), rebounding (9.8), field-goal percentage (.48.6), blocked shots (20) and steals (31), so obviously he will be missed.

Williams is the top returning scorer (13.5) and rebounder (5.6) while Cline, who was named to the league's All-Newcomer Team, led the team in assists (4.0).

Brannen, also an All-Newcomer selection, led the squad with 60 3-pointers last season.

In order to shore up the frontline, Fick went to the junior-college ranks to land 6-9 center Keith Kinzler; 6-7 forward Tyrone Boardley and 6-6 forward Dwayne Dowd.

Guard Mike Gillespie, a teammate of Boardley's at Tallahassee Junior College, and Mark Majick, a transfer from Navy, also will be counted on this season.

Fick also signed three high school standouts in all-state guard Jerry Fogle, forward Mike Scroggins and center Cole Indestad.

"I believe the fact that we have some good wing players and we can press well will be No. 1 (strength)," said Fick. "Two, we have intelligent kids and we can shoot the basketball. Three, we have some numbers in the post, but that's still a questionable aspect."

His biggest concern is rebounding.

"I thought we did a great job rebounding last year considering we didn't have any bulk," he said.

Morehead State faces a tough non-conference schedule that features Kentucky, Illinois and Louisville in a nine-day span in December.

"The games are scheduled so we'll be prepared for the conference," said Fick.

The Eagles are picked to finish anywhere from fourth to eighth in the OVC.

"I want to win it," said Fick. "I never look at anything but try to win the league."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1993

College VP charged with nail-polish vandalism

Associated Press

ERLANGER, Ky. — An attorney for a Northern Kentucky University vice president said his client was under stress when he allegedly smeared nail polish on department store clothing, causing \$1,133 in damage.

Dennis Lee Taulbee, NKU's vice president for administration, was to be arraigned yesterday, but the hearing was postponed until next Monday in Kenton District Court.

Taulbee, 44, was charged with criminal mischief and shoplifting after the incident Saturday at the VanLeunen's department store in Erlanger. Phil Taliaferro, Taulbee's attorney, said his client has little or no memory of what happened.

"Dennis has been under tremendous personal and business stress for the last few months," said Taliaferro, a member of the university's board of regents. "He suffers from high blood pressure and has diabetes, and his mother has been seriously ill. I just get the feeling that he snapped."

NKU official held for damage done with nail polish

ASSOCIATED PRESS

ERLANGER — An attorney for a Northern Kentucky University vice president said his client was under stress when he allegedly smeared nail polish on department store clothing, causing \$1,133 in damage.

A scheduled arraignment yesterday for Dennis Lee Taulbee, NKU's vice president for administration, was postponed until Nov. 29 in Kenton County District Court.

Taulbee, 44, was charged with criminal mischief and shoplifting in connection with the incident Saturday at the VanLeunen's department store in Erlanger.

A security guard at the store Saturday saw Taulbee take a bottle of reddish-pink nail polish from the cosmetic department and use it to damage clothing at the store, police said.

"He went from department to department putting the polish on items of clothing — coats, sweaters and assorted items," Erlanger Police Sgt. Marc Fields said.

Phil Taliaferro, Taulbee's attorney, said his client has little or no memory of what happened.

"Dennis has been under tremendous personal and business stress for the last few months," said Taliaferro, a member of the university's board of regents.

Taulbee was given a leave of absence from the university yesterday.

Taulbee was given a medical leave of absence from the university yesterday, said Peter Hollister, vice president for university relations and development.

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"He went from department to department putting the polish on items of clothing — coats, sweaters and assorted items," Erlanger police Sgt. Marc Fields said.

Taulbee was named vice president in July 1991, succeeding Gene Scholes, who resigned to go into private business. Taulbee came to NKU in 1977 as a financial-policy analyst.

In 1979 Taulbee was named director of budget, planning and operations, and in 1988 he was appointed director of the school's budget.

Since February 1992, Erlanger police have been investigating similar incidents at the store, in which \$12,000 to \$15,000 in damage to merchandise has been reported.

First-degree criminal mischief is a felony and carries a penalty of one to five years in prison. Shoplifting is a misdemeanor and is punishable by up to a year in the county jail and a fine of up to \$1,000.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1993

Colleges trying to lure superstars out of ivory tower

BY WILLIAM H. HONAN

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE



In the 1940s and 50s, the poet and critic John Crowe Ransom taught at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. Aspiring writers such as Robert Lowell, James Wright and E.L. Doctorow flocked to Kenyon to learn the literary trade from a master.

Last year, Amy McGoldrich went to the University of Chicago with visions of studying with the novelist Saul Bellow. She had read *Henderson the Rain King* in her advanced-placement English class in high school, and largely as a result chose the University of Chicago, where Bellow had been on the faculty since 1963.

When she arrived last fall, she found that he taught no course that she could attend and was personally inaccessible. And over the summer, Bellow moved on to Boston University, eliminating any chance that she could study with him.

Times have changed since John Crowe Ransom opened his hearth to students, and today the disappearing academic superstar — a Nobel Prize winner, perhaps, or a celebrated author who attracts students only to prove unapproachable — is a source of frequent discontent.

But imaginative university administrators are finding ways to tempt the distinguished professors out of their ivory towers. Some are striking at one of the roots of the problem by pledging not to use relief from teaching as a faculty-recruiting strategy.

One of the more original efforts was begun last year by Chang-Lin Tien, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley. "I called the academic senate and all of the department chairmen," he said, "and asked them to initiate a voluntary system where the most senior professors would teach freshman seminars on topics they have a very special interest in."

Today, Berkeley freshmen are offered 130 such seminars by senior faculty members, including several department heads, on subjects from women in science fiction to racial prejudice in ancient Greece and Rome.

John W. Boyer, dean of the college of the University of Chicago, said he wooed senior faculty members back into teaching with a different strategy. "We ask them to design the basic required courses," he said, "and most people who spend a year or two doing that develop an interest in teaching those courses."

Today, Boyer said, 41 percent of the tenured associate or full professors at the University of Chicago, or 107 out of 260, teach these undergraduate courses.

Edie Goldenberg, dean of the undergraduate college of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, said she recently dealt with the problem by striking a bargain with members of the English department. She said she had agreed to

shift three temporary faculty appointments to permanent status, thus enlarging the pool able to assume administrative burdens. In exchange she won a commitment throughout the department for professors to do more undergraduate teaching.

"It's been marvelous," she said. "The first to volunteer was Nicholas Delbanco, who has published 10 novels and two collections of stories and is the director of our creative writing program. Now he teaches a section of introductory composition."

Recruiting techniques

Despite these and similar efforts across the country, the problem of the disappearing superstar remains tenacious enough to have come up repeatedly at recent meetings of the Association of American Universities, an organization based in Washington and composed of representatives of the major research universities in the United States.

At these universities many superstar professors devote themselves strictly to writing, research and teaching graduate students. At small liberal arts colleges that pride themselves on the commitment of their faculties to close-contact teaching, like Kenyon, Williams and Amherst, the problem is much less acute, educators are agreed. In October, the association members agreed informally not to use reduced teaching load as an inducement in the hiring of faculty.

Among the more outspoken academic leaders to urge this policy is George E. Rupp, the new president of Columbia University, who announced this fall that he would not permit the lessening of teaching assignments to be used "as one of the arrows in our quiver in recruitment."

Charles Sykes, author of *Prof-scum* (Regnery Gateway, 1988), one of the earliest of the recent attacks on the modern university, said that although the flight from teaching has been notorious at some prestigious institutions such as Harvard, it is most in evidence at second- and third-tier institutions.

Texas A&M University, typical of many large second- or third-tier institution, has on its faculty several academic champions who rarely see undergraduates.

Sir Derek H. Richard Barton, a distinguished professor of chemistry who won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1969, and Norman E. Borlaug, a distinguished professor of international agriculture who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970, have not taught undergraduates for many years.

Faculty often aloof

A typical case of faculty raiders using the promise of an exemption from undergraduate teaching came to light recently when the University of Illinois lured professor Paul Lautebur from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. As a winner of the National Medal of Science and the Albert Lasker Medical Research Award for his work on nuclear magnetic resonance, a new medical diagnostic tool, Lautebur was definitely a catch.

Illinois succeeded in its bid because it offered him a \$2.5 million package that included a high salary, a new laboratory, a job for his wife and a promise that he would be relieved of the burden of teaching undergraduates.

Still, Lautebur said, he teaches a course called Special Topics in Biophysics that highly qualified undergraduates may take by special arrangement, but he acknowledged that the release from teaching undergraduates was "a point the administration made" in recruiting him.

Some superstars say they would like to have more contact with undergraduates but are frustrated by academic barriers.

"I'd like to teach undergraduates because that spreads the word," said Borlaug, who is seeking new ways to increase agricultural food production, "but to get a course approved by all the necessary committees — I don't think I'll live long enough!"

One well-known professor of political science from the Midwest, who said he had taught only three undergraduate courses in 19 years and spoke on condition of anonymity, defended remaining aloof from undergraduates.

"Frankly, it's easier to talk to a group of 10 advanced students than 70 who are not advanced," he said. "There's less grading, fewer naive questions, and it's more stimulating intellectually."